The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 415. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlasek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chieriel, Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

—Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita" "Rigoletto" "Il Don Gio vanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN GENTLEMEN'S AMATEUR RACING CLUB.

Under the Patronage of the Champion Competition Committee, and other Gentlemen.

The above, seeing with regret the attempt made by other parties to imitate and get up the games which Mr. Levett has so successfully introduced this season in the Rotundo Gardens, and as that attempt proved a signal failure, fearing that repeated like attempts will throw discredit, instead of encouragement, on this healthful and recreative amusement, and do Mr. Levett, the originator of them, a material injury, has induced Mr. Levett to form the above Club, and hope all true lovers of athletic exercises will encourage him and it. All particulars, with rules and regulations, can be had on application to Mr. John Levett, College Hotel, College-street, or J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., Hon. Secretary will be happy to forward copies by enclosing a directed stamped envelope to Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

N.B.—Gentlemen fond of competing at these games will find a great advantage in joining this club.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

The celebrated ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN (Professional Cricketers), against TWENTY-TWO of IRELAND will be played on the LEINSTER CRICKET GROUND, UPPER RATHMINES, On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 3rd, 4th, and 5th SEPTEMBER, under the especial Patronage of His EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has kindly signified his intention of being present, and General Sir George Browne, K.C.B.; Colonel Brownrigg, C.B.; Colonel Wetherall, C.B.; Col. Lake, C.B.; Col. Wardlaw, and Officers 1st Royal Dragoons; H. Bruen, Esq., M.P.; H. Rochfort, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Brewster, and Officers of 76th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Whitmore; Col. Codrington, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Gambier, C.B., and Officers of the Royal Artillery; Col. Mylius.

MILITARY BANDS WILL ATTEND EACH DAY.

Marquees, refreshments, and every accommodation will be provided for the company.

The match will commence each day at 11 o'clock. Admission 1s; children half price. Tickets available for three days, 2s 6d, which may be had from Mr. J. Lawrence, 89 Grafton-street; Messrs E. Lawrence and Co., 7, Upper Sackville-street; Mr. Thompson, 45, Dame-street; Mr. Haslam, 91, Rathmines-road; Mr. Sharlock, 27, South Richmond-street, Portobello; and at Roberts and Co's., 20, South Richmond-street, Portobello.

Mr. C. LAWRENCE begs further to announce that at the conclusion of the match, on Wednesday, there will be a grand Competition of Athletic Games and Foot Races, for Cricketers, under the management of the following Committee of Gentlemen:—Captain Bland, 6th Regiment; L. Corsthwait, Esq.; R. L. Hobart, Esq.; Captain Davis, Grenadier Guards; G. Kinahan, Esq.; A. Samuels, Esq.

PROGRAMME:

1—Running High Leap; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
2—Standing High Leap; Prize—A Bat.
3—Vaulting with the hands; Prize—A Bat.
4—Juvenile Race 250 yards, for youths under 16; Prize—A Bat.
5—Flat Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat.
6—Hurdle Race of 150 yards; Prize—A Cane-handled Bat, and a pair of batting gloves.
7—Hurdle Race of 500 yards; 1st Prize—A Bat, a pair of Pads, and a pair of batting gloves; 2nd Prize—A Bat.
8—Flat Race of two miles, Two Prizes; 1st Prize—A Box containing full Cricket outfit—viz., Two Bats, a pair of Pads and Gloves, a set of Wickets and a Ball; 2nd Prize—A Bat and a Ball.
9—Throwing the Cricket Ball; Prize—A Bat.

The above list is open to all Gentlemen who have been entered for the Champion games of 1860, any of the Dublin University Foot Races, the Mountjoy Foot Race, and the Dublin Foot Race, to all members of the Army, Navy, or Militia, and to all the members of any recognised Irish Cricket Club.

Entries for the above will be taken by letters up to SATURDAY Evening, SEPTEMBER 1st, addressed to Racing Committee, care of Mr. Lawrence, 11, Conyngham-road, Dublin. Gentlemen to state the Races or Games they enter for, and name their colours on entrance.

Entrance for the Juvenile Race, 1s; for the Two Mile Race, 4s; for each of the others, Half-a-Crown.

N.B.—Members of the All England Eleven will be permitted to enter for any of the above at the post.

To conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
For which see Programmes, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, 39, Grafton-street.

CAUTION.—If the Man who brought the Carpet Bag which was lost between Enniskerry and Bray, to the Office, 11, Temple-lane, at a late hour on Friday evening last, delivers the same up, as directed, on or before September 1st, he will receive the reward promised, £2; but if he still persists in illegally detaining it after this notice, measures will be taken to prosecute him with the utmost rigour of the law.—Dublin, 29th August, 1860.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE COMMENCED.

NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, Open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of all works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.

Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Garibaldi's Autobiography—Atkinson's Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor—Domestic Memoirs of the Royal Family—A Summer Ramble in the Himalayas—The Hunting Grounds of the Old World—Wilson's French Invasion of Russia—Thomson's New Zealand—Smiles's Self Help. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, August 28th, 1860.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d. Contributions since received:—

Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place 5s; Mrs Finlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Sykes, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Alley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Finnegan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small sums, £1 11s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 5s 6d; Messrs Brown, Thomas, and Co, £1; Mrs Sheil, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; Small sums, 1s 4d.

Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Asint, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (Builder), Ias Street, 10s; Ebleneusi (postage stamps), 5s.

Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; J H & Co, £1; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, 30, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Adams, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mr Iorras, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; A H, 5s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, F R, 5s; per Sir Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richards, Vinegar Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street, 10s; Rev. John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O Dublin, 10s; Mrs English, 10s; Miss White, 56, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per, £2; Mrs Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Mrs Blake, 2s 6d; Misses Fitzgerald, jun., Esq, £1; M E R, 5s; James, 3—17, 7s 6d. Collected by the Misses Keough—C P Bushe, Esq, 5s; W C Bushe, Esq, 5s; W N D LaTouche, Esq, 5s; D H D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; Mrs A Bushe, 2s 6d; Miss Lee, 2s 6d; Mrs Keough 2s 6d; Miss B Keough, 1s; A B, 1s; M B, 6d; R B, 6d; G K 6d; Walter Thompson, Esq., Upper Dorset-street, 2s 6d; Henry Supple, Esq, Drumcondra, 2s 6d; a Lady, per F. Æ. Singer, Esq., 5s.

Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1 1s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 5s; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-street, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, £1; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Sheil, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 5s; Mrs McEvoy Frederick-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mrs Lawlor, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, Esq, Lower; Mr Ryan, Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrall, South Great George's-street, £1; Mr M Connor, Kimmage, 10s; Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co, £1; A Lady, 10s; Mrs Atkinson, Ely-place, 10s; Mr O'Reilly, Pembroke-terrace, 10s.

Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 42, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 56, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Bahan, 1s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 5s; a Lady, 3s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £2; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq, £1; H. Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; T D Jellett, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq., sen., 10s; Joseph Manly Esq., jun., 10s; Alfred Power Esq, 7, Fitzwilliam-square, £1.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent Public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances, owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and we are convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £200) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

The following contributions have been already received:—

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.
A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq., 12, Upper Baggot-street.

THE Committee of the Protestant Orphan Society—Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin—thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £20, per Thomas Ord, Esq., being the bequest of Arthur Ord, Esq., late of Cork-street, in this city.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Aug. 30, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners.

You are invited to come.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Tradition."

President—Rev. E. BROWN, A.M.

If Holy Scripture is sufficient to instruct us in the way of salvation, why should we be referred to traditions? How can their certainty and truth be proved? If they are uncertain as to their origin, and doubtful as to their truth, what trust or reliance can be placed in them? Where is "the unanimous consent of the Fathers" to be found? Have they never contradicted each other? Does not Scripture warn us against using tradition? "Why do you also transgress the commandment of God for your tradition?" "You have made void the commandment of God for your tradition!" "In vain do they worship me, teaching doctrines and commandments of men."—Matt. xv. 3, 6, 9. "You shall not add to the word that I speak to you, neither shall you take away from it."—Deut. iv. 2. "What I command thee, that only do thou to the Lord: neither add anything nor diminish," xii. 32. "He that despiseth me and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him; the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him at the last day."—John, xii. 48. "In the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ, according to my Gospel."—Rom. ii. 16. "But though we, or an angel from Heaven, preach a Gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema. As we said before, so now I say again—If any one preach to you a Gospel besides that which you have received (1 Cor. xv. 1-4) let him be accursed."—Gal. i. 8, 9. If tradition contradicts Scripture, should it be believed? If it only supports or confirms it, where is its use?

Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The Directors hereby give notice that the stated ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Patriotic Assurance Company of Ireland will be held at the Company's house, No. 9, COLLEGE-GREEN, Dublin, on THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the company for the past year, and to elect auditors. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 3rd September, and remain shut until 13th September, 1860.

(By order)
JAMES MONCRIEFF WILSON, Secretary.
Dublin, 29th August, 1860.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION will be held at SALTHILL on This THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

Gates open to the public at Two o'clock, to holders of Members' Tickets and the Press at Half-past One.

Tickets 1s 6d each, to be had only at 23, Westland-row, and at Mr. BARNE'S Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of Ten and Six o'clock on Wednesday, 29th, and on the Day of Exhibition, at the Gates only, price Two Shillings and Sixpence each. Children's Tickets One Shilling.

In the Evening, at Half-past Seven o'clock, the Annual Dinner of the Members will take place at Salthill Hotel.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will honor the Society with his company on the occasion.

The Lord Chancellor will preside.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary.
Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. | George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Richard Cliffe, Esq. | Captain Hamilton.

FIRST RACE.

The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.

SECOND RACE.

The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.

FIRST RACE.

The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.

The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs, to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Racing fund.

CONDITIONS.

Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entry, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.

An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.

R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

LATE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present lamentable occasion most urgently called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in their professional duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, and met with an instantaneous death, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable their friends to provide for them.—Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street; Mr Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Westmoreland-street; Messrs Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

The BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 2, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

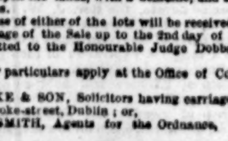
This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.

** According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee are, therefore, most anxious to receive the assistance of friends who may be willing to collect for the undertaking. Any of the above-named ladies will supply proper collecting papers for the purpose.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September 11.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 6s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £3 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

METROPOLITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

GRAND BAND OF HOPE AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL IN THE OPEN AIR.

The promised JUVENILE FETE will be held (weather permitting) in the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on next SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

REV. J. B. SMITH has kindly consented to return from Belfast for the occasion.

Mr. JONATHAN REVELL, also the "Band of Hope Missionary," will attend, and assist the singing with his accordion.

A Military Band will attend.

Balloons and other innocent modes of recreation will be provided for the young people.

Admission to the Gardens—6d; all Sabbath-school and members of Band of Hope Association, 1d; all other children, 2d.

(Per order) R. HUNT, Secretary.
Gates to be opened at 2 o'clock.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

GALWAY SEPTEMBER FAIR.

On TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, a Special Passenger Train (with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages) will be despatched from the ATHLONE STATION, at Forty Minutes after Five o'clock, Morning, calling as follows:—

Ballinasloe,	6-15	Athenry,	7-0
Woodlawn,	6-40	Oranmore,	7-20

And arriving in Galway about thirty minutes after Seven o'clock, morning.

N.B.—A Special Train for the conveyance of Cattle will leave the Galway Station at thirty minutes after Five o'clock on same morning.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 25th August, 1860.

Education.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, from Six to Twelve Years of Age.

BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.

Miss DEAN, an English Lady (assisted by competent Governesses, one of whom is a native of France), has opened this Establishment for the Primary Education and Religious and Moral Training of little Boys from Six to Twelve years of age, on the English Preparatory System.

Sound Scriptural Teaching, suited to the capacity of the Young; a comprehensive course of Elementary Education; a careful formation of correct habits; and the comforts of a well-regulated home, with kindly discipline and individual care, are the principles upon which this Establishment is conducted.

References given and required. Prospectuses, &c., on application, personally, or by letter, to

MISS DEAN, BEAUFORT LODGE, KINGSTOWN.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.

On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,

C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,

PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. DE BURGH'S Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin—

Mr G C Bayley....... 5th Place.
Mr T Fraser....... 9th "
Mr H M Hayes....... 13th "
Mr R G Scott....... 17th "
Mr F B Knox....... 26th "
Mr C W E Murphy....... 32nd "
Mr C F B Grey....... 39th "
Mr W H Rathborne....... 41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr W J Galway,
Mr L Morgan,
Mr S A Livesay,
Mr J Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.

The 33rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

			Marks
Mr A Clarke	..	..	3,334
Mr Yeo	..	..	3,805
Mr Meredyth	..	..	3,640
Mr Burton	..	..	3,140
Mr G Knox	..	..	2,715
Mr L Norman	..	..	2,290
Mr J Mansfield			
Mr F Hutchins			
Mr T Palmer			
Mr V Nugent			
Mr T Walker			

Mr. DE BURGH references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A, Swansea.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst. No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.

July 26th, 1860.

SELECT EDUCATION.

A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburbs of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The last Session of 1860 will commence on Wednesday, 12th September.

A statement of terms, &c., may be obtained on application.

NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF MAYO.

In the matter of the Estate of Peter Bourke, Owner; Thomas Galloghy, Petitioner.

THE Honourable Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland, will, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION part of the Lands of BALLINEW, situate in the barony of Carra and County of Mayo, held for lives of whom two are in being; and two Houses and Premises in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, and said county of Mayo, held for lives renewable for ever.

No. of Lot.	Quantity of Land, Statute measure.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Nett Annual Rental. £ s. d.
1	Two Houses and premises	10 7 8½	30 12 3½
2	Ballinew (part of)	18 9 2½	46 10 9½

Dated this 20th day of July, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

LOT 1.

This lot consists of Two Houses in Market-street, in the town of Castlebar, at the rere of which are large Stores, suited for mercantile purposes.

LOT 2.

The lands comprised in this lot are situate close to the town of Castlebar, and are bounded upon one side by the Castlebar River. There is a good residence upon the lands, with a demesne, and suitable gardens and outoffices.

Proposals for the purchase of either of the lots will be received by the Solicitors having carriage of the Sale up to the 2nd day of November next, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of Court, Dublin; or, to

Messrs. HENRY BROOKE & SON, Solicitors having carriage of Sale, No. 23, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin; or,

Messrs. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance, 104 Grafton-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

SMALL DETACHED HOUSE, NEAR CLONTARF, FOR £40 PER ANNUM.

TO BE LET, at HOLLYBROOK PARK, near CLONTARF CRESCENT, a Small House, containing two sitting-rooms, three or four bedrooms, one servants' room, pantries, &c., large garden, stabling, &c. It commands superior views of Dublin Bay, &c.—BENTLEY and SON, 110, Grafton-street.

COUNTY KERRY.—TO BE SOLD, the Tenant's Interest in, or would be Let for a term of years, a Desirable Residence with Ten Irish Acres of good Land, situate one mile from Killarney.—Apply to GIBBONS GRAHAM, Esq., Courtayne Hall, Killarney.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

TO BE SOLD, all that and those the extensive House and Premises, No. 31, RUTLAND-SQUARE WEST, held under a lease for lives renewable for ever, subject to payment of the annual head rent of £10 4s 6d, and a peppercorn renewal fine. The House is let to a solvent tenant, at the yearly rent of £90, under a lease bearing date the 30th day of November, 1850, for a term of 15 years from the 1st day of June, 1850. The House, which is large and spacious, is in perfect order, and a large sum was expended in rebuilding the Coachhouse and Outoffices a few years ago.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BURKE, Esq., 90, Belvedere-place; or FREDERICK SUTTON, Solicitor, 32, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

A LADY wants to hear of another Lady who would take part of a House with her in Dublin, at the South side; either furnished or unfurnished.—Apply at 75, Waterloo-road, any day before 12 o'clock.

Auctions.

AUCTION OF HAY AND AFTERGRASS.

The undersigned have received instructions from R. H. FARRER, Esq., to Sell by Auction,

AT FARMLEIGH, Castleknock (beside Colonel White's Gate, Phoenix Park), On SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1860, Commencing at One o'clock,

300 COCKS OF PRIME HAY, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, the Aftergrass to 1st of November, of about 25 Acres.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. auction fees.

N.B.—Reasonable time will be given to remove the hay.

GANLY, SONS, & PARKER, Auctioneers.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

AUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the 31st day of August, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, the Building Materials of the following, Premises in Old Church-street and Pill-lane:—

OLD CHURCH-STREET.

Lot No. 1,	....	....	Nos. 8, 9, 10.
" 2,	....	....	" 11.
" 3,	....	....	" 12, 13.
" 4,	....	....	" 14, 15.
" 5,	....	....	" 16.

PILL-LANE.

Lot No. 6,	....	....	Nos. 49, 50, 51.

Also, a large quantity of old Joists, Flooring Boards, Window Sashes, &c.

Conditions of sale to be had on application at the Auctioneers, and at the Office of Public Works, Custom House.

(By order) ARTHUR JONES and SON, Auctioneers.
135, Stephen's-green, West. 15th August, 1860.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.

Miscellaneous Books, consisting of an interesting collection of Standard Literature; also, an excellent eight-tune Musical Box, Telescopes, Chessmen, Engravings, &c.,

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In these Rooms,
On TUESDAY next, 4th SEPTEMBER, and following day,
Commencing at One o'clock.

H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,
31, Anglesea-street.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the

QUAY OF BALLINA.

The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order.

Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 23 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.

She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.

Further particulars to be had of THOMAS M'ANDREW, Esq. Solicitor, Ballina; or

ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer,
Ballina, County Mayo.

Ballina, 10th August, 1860.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.

In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—

About 110 tons of iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown plating, nail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, cart boxes, plough and sock plates, down pipes, eve runs and hopperheads, &c.; a large quantity of lead piping, draught chain, horse and cow, ditto; register, half-register, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; wheels and pinions, files and rasps; sacks, rope, tarred do.; sledges and hammers; nuts and screws; fire brick, tiles, roofing, oven and door do; shovels and spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal boilers, chimney tops, a quantity of Bangor ton slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.

A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and ten tons of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.

All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.

On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the timber and slates; and

On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.

ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, August 23 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot.

This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1850, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 90-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 1-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea.

The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchase or not.

For inventory and further particulars, apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Assignee, 1, Merchant's-quay; R. PAGET BOURKE, Solicitor for Mortgagee, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.

The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

Disease of Horses, Dogs, Oxen, and Sheep, and Soundness of Horses on Purchase.

MR. FERGUSON, VETERINARY SURGEON TO THE QUEEN;

H. Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c., may be consulted

AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN, (Off Grafton-street.)

Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

Fee—Half-a-Guinea for Consultation; if by letter, to be pre-paid.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let. with option of purchase

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

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Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.

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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to

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NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year assuring upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £29,208 2s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, ENGLISH AND IRISH

With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

Cards.

SADDLERY.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, 19, CLARE-STREET, who is giving up business, will, without reserve, DISPOSE of HIS ENTIRE STOCK of SADDLERY, comprising every article in the Trade in general use. They are of the very best materials and workmanship, for which his Establishment has been celebrated, and will be sold considerably under cost price.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,

BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
0 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

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JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
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Hair Mattresses, Pailliasses,
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Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
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In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
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FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
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"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
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GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville street and BEWLEY EVANS AND CO. 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and is attended in every instance with disappointment to all those who place confidence in it. The secret history of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. Of this ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they will forward it to all who apply, without any circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for its recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. ... (for Suppression) that those who may be benefited thereby ... this, in order that the Public may ... and forward the movement for ...

Address, enclosing ... Botanic Institute, ...

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with some very beautiful designs, being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jeweller and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amiens-street. December, 1859. Proprietor.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS
In great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY:
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY.
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Cutler to the Queen and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle,
Table Knife, Razor, and Surgical Instrument Maker,
48, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—A large assortment of the Old-Established Royal Irish Razors.

ESTABLISHED 1817.
PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
Accurately and Punctually prepared at
BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL,
50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
By duly qualified compounders.
May, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
52, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds showed slight symptoms of weakness to-day, probably in consequence of a rumour that there is to be a meeting between the Czar, the Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Austria, which may bode some intention of interference in Italy, and a consequent "difficulty" with France and Sardinia. Our Government Securities gave way about one-eighth.

There were not any transactions in Joint Stock Banks. Nationals were on sale at an enhanced rate, and Royals at a reduction. Bank of Ireland Stock was in request.

Atlantic Steam recovered one quarter per share; an advance of one-sixteenth being demanded for further negociations. The fully-paid-up shares were dealt in at last rate, and also closed strongly. City of Dublin shares, the upward tendency of which appeared to have been checked some days ago, gave way to-day to the extent of one-half per cent. Dublin and Glasgows again realised a premium of one-eighth, and Dundalk Steam shares changed hands at a reduction of one-sixteenth.

The Mining Market was again neglected, and remained precisely as last reported.

Grand Canal Stock gave way 4 per cent., the reduction proceeding from an impression that the company cannot, in its present unaided condition, compete with the great railway companies with any degree of success. Alliance Gas was in demand at last rate, no sellers appearing, and Patriotic Assurance shares were on sale.

The official list appears well filled with quotations of Railway Securities, but the negociations were in every instance on a very inconsiderable scale. Belfast and Northern Counties receded one quarter, and Dublin and Belfasts improved to the same extent. Dublin and Kingstown Stock advanced 2½ per cent., the improvement being due to the accumulation of dividend since last transaction, which took place many weeks ago.

Great Southern Stock improved one-eighth per cent., and closed strongly; Midlands slightly gave way, but showed symptoms of reaction subsequently; Waterford and Limericks realised last value, and continued in demand.

The nominal quotations in Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexfords, were £6¼ ⅜ to £6½; in Dublin and Droghedas, £76 to £76½; Irish South Easterns, £6 to £6¼; and in Midland Halves, £26½ to £27.

In Preference, Great Southern 4 per Cents. receded three-quarters per cent., but closed with buyers; Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per cent. (Halves) advanced one-eighth, and Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents. produced last value; the 5 per cents. of the last-named company were in demand.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 29.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92½
Ditto account, 12th September	92½
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½ ¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾
Ditto for account, 12th September	92¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
British and Irish	46½
City of Dublin	—
Ditto issue of 1836	54
Dublin and Glasgow	54½
Dundalk (Limited)	10¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½ ⅝
Grand Canal	35
National Insurance	37½
RAILWAYS	
Belfast and Northern Counties	44½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42
Dublin and Kingstown	203
Great Southern and Western	111⅜
Midland Great Western	54¼
Do. Half Shares	26¾
Waterford and Limerick	23⅜
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98¼
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Halves	12⅞
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	13

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92⅝ ¼	92½	92½ ⅝	92¼	92⅝ ½
Ditto for Account	92¼ ⅝	92¼	—	92½	92½	92¼ ⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92¼	92½ ¼	92⅜ ¼	92¼	92½
Ditto for Account	92½ ⅝	92⅝ ½	92¾	92½	92¾	92¾
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 29.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 3
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 3
Account,	93
New Threes,	93¼ ⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ 3
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93¼
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills par 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 54½ ½; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 101⅞ ⅝; Midland Stock, 124⅞ 4; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43-2 ½; Bank Stock, 231; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 73½; Great Western, 72½ ½; Mexican, 21 ½; North British, 64 3; York and North Midland, 80½; Great Northern 116½; Great Northern A, 115; South Eastern, 88½ ⅝; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71½ 2; London and South Western, 92. Consols have been very steady all morning at 92⅞ to 93; little or nothing doing. Shares rather heavy, and prices, in some instances, have declined, but there is very little doing except arranging the account. Contangos are highest. Leeds stock very strong. Canadians steady. French firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Although the weather has again become unfavourable the English funds have been steady at yesterday's improvement, and remained without fluctuation. Loans on the Stock continue to be offered at 2 per cent. The Queen's Speech was received with satisfaction. Demand for discount to-day has been less pressing, and the best short-dated paper could be negociated at a fraction under 4 per cent. At the Bank, however, rather a large business was done. In foreign stocks the principal feature is a further rise in Spanish. Mexican and Buenos Ayres have improved, especially the latter. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates on Amsterdam and Hamburgh were lower. There were no bullion operations at Bank to day. The Railway market has been rather flat, owing to the less favourable state of the weather. Most of the leading stocks show a decline averaging about ½ per cent.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The funds remain without any movement of importance beyond that occasioned by the variation of the weather British Railway Stocks have experienced a decline, owing partly to the anticipation of the fortnightly settlement which will commence to-morrow. American railway securities remain very firm, the jeopardy of our harvest being considered a great point in their favour. The Queen's speech has no effect whatever in the Stock Exchange. The markets generally were firmer on the morning than at the close, the afternoon being cloudy. The demand for money at Bank to-day was considerable, and larger than for some time past, but arose mostly from causes of exceptional character. The position of the general market continues much the same as before reported. Money does not circulate with the usual rapidity. Commercial bills are scrutinised narrowly.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Aug. 29.

Consols, money, 92⅞ to 3; account, 92⅞ to 3; New Three per cents, 93⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 231 3; Exchequer Bills, 1s 4d prem; Amberg, Nottingham, and East Junction, 6⅞ to 7; Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ to ½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81; Great Northern, 116 117; Great Northern A, 117 to 118; Great Western, 71¾ to 72; Great Western of Canada, 12 15-16; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7⅞ to ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 110 111; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 101⅞ 102; London and South Western, 92½; Leeds Northern, 52½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½ 3; Midland, 123⅞ 124½; North British, 63½ ⅞; South Eastern, 88½ 88½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 96; York and North Midland, 80½ ⅞. Consols have been very inactive all day, without the least fluctuation. The closing quotations as they opened, 92⅞ 3; for next account the price is, 93 1-16 3-16. Shares opened rather dull, and prices in some instances declined a little, but towards the close they improved, and closed steady at that figure.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Wednesday Evening.—Funds quiet, at yesterday's prices. Share market without variation.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—3·35 p.m.—The rumour current to-day has not affected the Bourse to any great extent. Rentes closed at 67.95, being a fractional decline since yesterday.

London Corn Market, Aug. 29.—Notwithstanding a very wet night and showery morning, the market remains at present uninfluenced, and the trade is quiet, at fully Monday's prices, for all descriptions of grain and flour.

Usborne's Report.—Much rain during the night, and this day, showing no change in market for any article, but generally healthy tone, with a good demand for barrel flour especially.

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 29th, 1860.—Market opens quiet without change; sales probably about 8,000; imports, 11,665; previously, 3,504.

London Produce Market, August 29.—Sugar quiet; 4,200 boxes of Havana, by auction, were all bought in. Tea—Sales of 5,000 packages have gone rather unevenly; 3,800 packages were sold without reserve; no material alteration in prices. Rice—Market less active, though still some inquiry. Coffee—Fair demand; public sales are going at full prices. Saltpetre steady. Tallow firm at 51s 9d on the spot; 52s October and December; 52s 6d and 52s 9d for January to March.

Liverpool Produce, August 29th.—Sugar quiet—50 hhds. Demerara sold at 39s 6d; 2,500 Cossipore at 43s 9d to 46s 6d; 500 syrup at 45s 6d; seeds, linseed 50s 9d for Bombay quay; 200 bags sold, and rape at 71s for a small lot of Guzerat; rum dull.

Salford Cattle Market, Aug. 29.—Beasts, 1,550; sheep and lambs, 7,718; calves, 92. Best beef, 7d. to 7½d; middling, 6d. to 6½d.; inferior, 4d. to 5d. Sheep—Best wedders, 8d. to 8½d.; middling, 7½d. to 8d.; ewe, 5½d. to 7d.; lamb, 7d. to 9d. Calves, 6d. to 7½d. Smaller supply of everything than last week, and a fair clearance made. Prices rather firmer than last week.

Cork Butter Market, August 29.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 93s; fourths, 82s; fifths, 74s; sixths, 64s; 1,600 in market.

Cork Corn Market, August 29.—New oats, 14s 2d to 14s 9d. Old oats, 17s 0d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—August 28.

Tea—Advices from China state that the exports to England amounted to 85,304,900lbs., against 65,635,900 in the same period in 1859. The shipments to the United States were 30,842,000 lbs., against 29,320,200lbs last year. Our market is fairly supplied with samples, and the trade generally is very inactive, at about previous rates. The delivery last week was 860,671lbs.

Sugar—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar to-day, and the market generally is very quiet. West India is quoted at from 37s 6d to 48s; Mauritius, 32s 6d to 46s 6d; fine Bengal, 44s to 48s; Madras, 30s 6d to 48s; Havana, 33s 6d to 45s 6d; and Manilla, 31s to 37s 6d per cwt. The stock is about 72,000 tons, against 73,000 tons in 1859. Refined goods move off slowly and common brown lumps may be purchased at 49s 6d per cwt. Crushed and pieces ruled about stationary.

Molasses—A few parcels of colonial have changed hands at 16s 6d to 18s per cwt.

Coffee—Floating cargoes are in fair request, at full quotations; but the demand for home consumption continues somewhat restricted. Ceylon, 52s to 91s; Mocha, 62s to 123s; Java, 56s to 78s; Jamaica, 62s to 93s per cwt.

Cocoa—All kinds move off slowly, at about last week's currency.

Our market is very buoyant, and prices have further advanced fully 3s per cwt. White Bengal, 11s to 16s; cargo, 10s to 11s 6d; Madras, 10s 3d to 11s 9d; Arracan, 9s 6d to 11s; Rangoon and Bassein, 9s 3d to 11s 3d; and Java, 11s 6d to 17s per cwt.

Provisions—Most kinds of butter still continue to move off slowly at late rates. Bacon is 2s lower, with a dull market. Other provisions are inactive.

Saltpetre—Our market is steady as to price, but the business doing in it is only moderate. Bengal, 38s 6d to 44s 6d; Madras, 37s to 41s; and Bombay, 35s to 36s 6d per cwt.

Indigo—Very little is doing in any kind; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported.

Spirits—Rum is in fair request, at full quotations. Proof Demerara is selling at 1s 10d; Leewards, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; Mauritius and Penang, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d per gallon. Brandy and grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Cotton—Holders are very firm, and an average business is doing at full quotations.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp supports previous rates; but Manilla parcels are a slow inquiry. Flax is dull, but not cheaper.

Wool—The public sales of colonial wool will be brought to a close on Thursday. The attendance of buyers is still good, and prices are freely supported.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is quoted at 51s 6d to 51s 9d cash, mixed numbers. Spelter, on the spot, is inactive, at from £20 15s to £20 17s 6d per ton. Other metals are steady at full quotations.

Oils—Linseed oil is steady at 30s 9d to 31s per cwt., on the spot Fine colonial sperm is held at £110. All other oils rule steady. Spirits of turpentine, 30s to 30s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—P.Y.C. on the spot is steady at 51s 6d per cwt. The stock is 38,855 casks, against 19,895 in 1859, and 11,517 in 1858. The shipments from St. Petersburg still continue large. Rough fat is 2s 9d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
Constantinople .. .. Ten a.m., Aug. 31.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the Irish Times commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—Thursday, August 30.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

Royal Dublin Society.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
Royal Portobello Gardens.—Every Evening.
Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green.—Open daily, free.
Irish Institution Gallery, No. 81, Lower Baggot-street.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
Zoological Gardens .. Open daily.
Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

A Commission *de Lunatico Inquirendo* is being tried, with all due formality, and, doubtless, with the usual costs, in the classic town of Navan. The circumstances of the case are extraordinary. Mr. James Reilly is a solicitor, well known and respected in the county of Meath. He possesses property to the amount of £150 a year, and a security, by judgment, for £500, with some arrears of interest. The petitioner who procured the commission is no other than his sister, Miss Eliza O'Reilly, who never accused him of lunacy during the six years which he lived with her. The object sought is of course, the legal one—to secure proper treatment for the lunatic, and the protection of his property. As the Chancellor directed a Commission to be held, a *prima facie* case of lunacy has been established to his satisfaction, and Mr. Francis Brady has been sent down to Navan satisfactorily. Mr. O'Reilly, it appears, enjoyed a very extensive practice in Navan. In 1852 he was attacked by disease of the spine, which, it is supposed, had a temporary effect upon his brain. He ceased to practise between 1852 and 1857. He resided with his brother-in-law, Mr. Murphy, and the sister who petitions. Some feeling against Mr. Murphy entered his mind about the year 1857, and he transferred his agency from that gentleman to a person named Gregory, a grocer in the town of Navan.

The "proofs" of the alleged lunacy are certainly curious. He cheered the train sometimes when it passed under his windows, or saluted the passengers by crowing. Nay, he actually asked occasionally for refreshment. He spoke of laying down plans for buildings, and of purchasing land. Are these proofs of lunacy? Some unpleasant family circumstances came out on the cross-examination of the petitioner. She is indebted to the alleged lunatic in a sum of £500, and on the 28th of May last he filed a declaration of the debt, and was met early in June by her affidavits charging him with insanity. It is notable that for six years he was treated as a thoroughly rational being: he was asked to sign warrants of attorney and a bill for £100 by the sister and brother-in-law. One physician proved that his mental power had recovered after the cessation of his disease, yet the moment the unfortunate gentleman takes legal proceedings to recover a debt due to him by his sister, he is asserted to be lunatic, and a commission is issued against him.

We cannot comment on this case until the decision of the jury be given, except to remark that this Commission will, in any case, cost Mr. O'Reilly some four or five hundred pounds. Whether he be found insane or sane, his property, amounting to but £150 a year, will be mulcted in costs. The expense, too, must be increased by the holding of the Commission in Navan. It costs something to send to that locality a Commissioner in Lunacy and a bar of lawyers. The ends of justice, we suppose, would have been fulfilled if this case had been heard in the Court of Chancery in Dublin. Navan is not a place where proper publicity for such a trial can be readily procured. We heard of this strange case by the merest accident, and are thus enabled to furnish a special report. They who are interested in the reform of the laws relating to lunatics would never think of searching for such suggestive evidence in the sessions court of a county town.

As the Emperor gave utterance to a text of peace at Lyons, M. de Persigny has delivered a preachment upon it before the silent Senate of the Loire. His address constitutes a remarkable State paper—remarkable, not for its sincerity, but as marking a change in the policy of France, for the present at least. M. de Persigny assures the Deputies that "the military *rôle* of France in Europe is at an "end:" she has received all she required. "France "by common consent has reassumed the position "which belongs to her in the council of the Powers." This may mean simple equality or predominance. If predominance, then we have not yet heard of any common consent by which it was conferred. The wars which France has engaged in—namely, that in the Crimea and in Italy—were, according to M. de Persigny, a necessity. The causes of these wars existed before the inauguration of the Empire, and, consequently, the Emperor is blameless. The Emperor does not intend to annex Holland or Belgium, nor does he seek the Rhine as his frontier. That river is no longer a strategetical position, for an army of Zouaves, we suppose, could readily cross it, or any other river. Besides, France is stronger when Germany is divided, and "the Emperor will "never support the project of Germany united, for "any compensation she might obtain." This is evidently an attempt to create a belief that the proposal for destroying the lesser German kingdoms and uniting them to Prussia, while France was to receive the Rhenish provinces as the price of her acquiescence, originally came from Prussia, and was rejected by France. We might well ask, wherefore was the well-known pamphlet, "Prussia and Germany," prepared prior to the meeting at Baden? Or, why has Belgium been overrun with French agents, busily enacting the parts successfully played at Chambery and Annecy? As Germany, however, is rapidly becoming united, without the sacrifice of the Rhenish frontier, it follows that France will be less strong, and, perhaps, this is the reason why she has suddenly become magnanimous. As to England, "the fears of an invasion do not merit serious dis-"cussion." Yet they were discussed—amply discussed, by Imperial pamphleteers. The "fears," indeed, no longer exist, and, in the present threatening combination of the Continental Powers, the invasion itself may not be discussed. The question, however, is, whether, if the Volunteer movement had not been so wondrously successful, or if the fleets of England had not been marvellously increased, or if the little cloud gathering at Toeplitz had not shadowed the entire Continent, the invasion might not have been attempted; discussed in the Emperor's Cabinet it has been long since.

But the address of M. de Persigny contains two confessions, and an attempted palliation of the acts confessed. There is no use in concealing now that the Emperor, at the very moment when he was on the most friendly terms with Austria, had engaged to assist Sardinia in case of war. That engagement is, therefore, openly acknowledged, and equally acknowledged is the fact of its concealment. The Emperor's excuse is, he desired to leave the Italians "in ignorance of his powerful assistance, which, had "they been aware of, would have *spread excitement* "amongst them." Really, M. Persigny must suppose that a year is sufficient to erase history from recollection. It is well known that no means were left untried, no popular element was neglected, no exertion spared, to create that excitement among the Italian people which has not yet died out. Yet the world is gravely told, this day, that the Emperor concealed his engagement with Sardinia, lest he should "spread excitement among Italians!"

Italy alone, it appears, is to be censured for the annexation of Nice and Savoy to France. "After "the peace of Villafranca the Italians violated that "treaty on the other side of the Alps, and France "could not renounce the Alpine frontiers, seeing that "a great Italian kingdom was constituted." How the Italians can be said to have violated a treaty respecting which they were not consulted, the Emperor has not deigned to explain. One would suppose that the Emperor's design had been merely to engage in a joust with Austria, and, having broken down her power over the Italian States, to have left matters just as they were. The idea of a great Italian kingdom, forsooth, never entered his mind. He was so surprised—nay, so alarmed, by the unexpected result, that he demanded Savoy and Nice merely to protect himself. Who can be induced to confide in such a statement? It happens, moreover, that prior to any annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, the bargain was made which involved the sacrifice, not only of Savoy and Nice, but of the Princess Clothilde, that Iphigenia of Italy. That compact was made long before the peace of Villafranca was dreamed of; and, yet, M. Persigny, while confessing and apologising for concealment, insists that the Emperor concealed nothing. Such disingenuousness respecting well-known facts compels men to doubt the sincerity of the most peaceful professions.

Yet, with M. de Persigny we trust "that an era of "peace and prosperity is about to open for Europe;" but that trust does not rest on the moderation of France. A nation which keeps 700,000 armed men in the leash, ready to be let slip at any moment against those who may thwart the Imperial policy, cannot have foreclosed her military *rôle*. There are other, and very different, motives for confidence. The union of Prussia and Austria; the gradual approach of the latter Power to Russia; the universal distrust and consequent precaution of Europe; and the armed expectancy of England, have prompted peaceful councils. But as long as the Emperor keeps on foot his enormous army, and equips his powerful fleet, so long will every nation look upon him as a possible foe, and it is not an address to the Deputies of the Loire which will convince them that they have foolishly mistaken the lamb for a wolf.

The *Times* on the Queen's Speech:—

Is the session really over at last? There is a state of half-consciousness in which people are not sure either of what they hear or what they are doing. The public has been so mesmerised or somnambulised, by interminable debates about nothing, or ending in nothing, that it will not be sure that even on the 29th of August it has seen the close of this session. The Queen's Speech falls in with that comatose state. The most important—almost the only important parts of the Speech, are negative, or matters of painful interest. The session has been long and laborious. Her Majesty trusts that the general peace of Europe will not be interrupted, but betrays a misgiving, for she immediately adds an "if." If no foreign Power interferes in Italy the tranquillity of other States will remain undisturbed. It may, by the way, be some comfort to the Italians to observe that, by the rules of grammar, they are here recognised as a State. The proposed Conferences on the cession of Savoy and Nice have not been held, and her Majesty only hopes that, if any negociations take place, something will be done to secure the neutrality and independence of Switzerland. Her Majesty notices, with the deepest grief and indignation, the Syrian massacres, and announces the Convention of the Great Powers to render temporary assistance towards the restoration of order. China has rejected our pacific overtures, and the Allies have advanced towards her northern provinces, with Lord Elgin as the Queen's Special Ambassador. Thus far nothing has come to pass that we hoped for, and much that we deprecated, or did not expect; and we can only hope now that Europe will let Italy alone, that France will neutralise Chablais and Faucigny, that we shall induce the Druses and Moslems to hold their hands in Syria, and that Lord Elgin will bring the Chinese into order.

The Commons are thanked for their liberality, and, in particular, for the provision they have made for the defence of our dockyards and arsenals. The thanks are deserved, but the occasion is not exactly that we were all expecting three years ago. The Volunteer movement is the first topic of the Speech of a nature to rouse enthusiasm or suggest complacency, and it properly heads the scant catalogue of what has been done. Then comes the amalgamation of the European forces in India, and the additional freedom given to commerce, which her Majesty trusts will work well. It really is something to see our very old friends, "the Irish Landlord and Tenant," in a Royal Address at the close of a session, but we frankly own the words chime in rather too aptly with its dreary tone. Let us make the most of the new Act for the Discipline of her Majesty's Navy, and admit the solid importance of such a system of management for Endowed Charities as shall not melt them away altogether. If the Roman Catholics, too, are satisfied with the provision made for their charities, let that count for something. Several acts of legal reform have been passed. The style rises, and the construction expands to thank our fellow-subjects across the Atlantic for their loyal reception of the Prince of Wales. With this well-reserved wave of the Royal hand the Speech closes, and her Majesty dismisses her faithful Lords and Commons to the scarcely less important duties which await them in their several counties.

The most has been made of it. The authors of the address must have felt themselves sorely taxed to impart the requisite body to a speech in which the only Parliamentary materials were all of third-rate dimensions or doubtful consistency. But such is the result of more than seven months of the hardest legislative drudgery. With the exception of two measures, everything for which her Majesty thanks Parliament has been done at the fag end of the session, by a tenth part of the Legislature. Judged by its works, Parliament has just done something to save itself at the eleventh hour. The greater part of our representatives must be almost unconscious of their claims to the Royal gratitude, and can only hear in the Highlands, in Switzerland, in Sicily, or the United States, what has been done in their names. August has been a month of grace allowed to make up for an otherwise utter sterility of good works. Everybody has been active, with the single exception of Parliament. Garibaldi has done something. Napoleon III. has done something. The Turks have done something. The Emperor of China has done something. The British people have done something. The Prince of Wales and his colonial entertainers have done something. Parliament alone has intended and talked, and hoped and feared, and seen and lamented, and disagreed and postponed, and so frittered away the time till the Prorogation stared it in the face, and then it made a hasty distribution of its effects, did something for criminals, sailors, landlords and tenants, charities, and Roman Catholics, and then gave up the ghost. There never was a more deplorable deathbed.

It is natural to ask the meaning of all this, and why the heart and soul of England all at once should become so infirm of purpose, and should so lightly swerve from its own course at the influence of any disturbing power. It must be admitted that the picture promised by the opening speech from the throne is never that presented by the closing, and the latter is but the envious and malignant brother of the former. But we defy the whole series of Royal addresses for such an anticlimax as the story of this session, which began with predictions of a golden age, and has ended with a sermon on the Vanity of Human Wishes. It is hard to say whether the failure begins from within or without. The former, however, is, in fact, the least anxious quarter, and the least discreditable to our name as a nation. We cannot teach France moderation or the Italians constitutional government; it is no fault of ours that at the head-quarters of enthusiasm there still rages the fire which has gathered all Europe ages ago; we have tried all arts with China, and have simply failed as others have; but we could have done more at home. Did usage allow her Majesty to recount the failures of domestic legislation as freely as interruptions of foreign amity or other distant ills, she would have had to recite such a catalogue of shipwrecked measures as would have balanced the faithlessness of our ally and the obstinacy of our foes. But the speech runs smooth over the grave of great hopes, and foreign events are turned to good account in making us forget for a while that we have done nothing. It might have been hoped that while other States were rising in rebellion against their old despotisms, while sects were destroying one another, while Cæsars were found plotting to increase the number of their slaves, and old barbarism was vindicating its rude sway, England alone could exhibit the spectacle of a great and spontaneous reform in its own civil institutions. The contrast would have told, and all the civilised world would have turned to look at the Power that stood so unbroken in the universal storm, and could even put its private affairs into order. This contrast is forbidden us. All that can now be said is that we are doing nothing, except it be to bequeathe our troubles undiminished to our posterity. We leave them to decide for themselves what constitution they please to have, unfavourable as circumstances may prove for a dispassionate inquiry; and all the excuse we can plead is that we are busy watching the foibles, and shortcomings, and difficulties of our neighbours.

The *Times* on Trade Combinations:—

We introduce our readers this morning to the secret history of a "Strike." We describe it in these terms because such proceedings were never, to the best of our knowledge, revealed before, but we are bound to say that the confession is now made with such unblushing effrontery that very little in the nature of mystery can be said to attach to the transaction. More than once on the occasion of these deplorable quarrels have we defined the limits within which, if the law of the land is to be observed and the toleration of the public secured, the action of the operatives must necessarily be confined. They are entitled by right and reason to ask what wages they like, just as their employers are entitled, on the same principle, to say what wages they will give. As a difference between these two standards is both natural and probable, it follows that the men may have to stand out for dear labour and the masters for cheap work before they come to an agreement, and the law allows that workmen may combine together for the purpose of giving greater force to their demands. It is more likely that an employer would concede terms demanded by 1,000 men in a body than that he would yield to the requisitions of a single unsupported artisan, and this expedient for placing labour under a fairer footing with capital is recognised accordingly. Men, therefore, may "strike," either for higher wages or shorter work, without any offence against law or opinion.

All these admissions, however, proceed on one fundamental assumption, and that is that the men acting in combination are voluntary agents, that each and all are impressed by the same convictions and actuated by the same motives, and that they have united together for the purpose of promoting a common object. As soon as any violence or terrorism is imported into the proceeding it becomes not only illegal but outrageous. If a number of men, not content with agreeing upon a purpose between themselves, and combining to forward it, proceed to coerce others into joining them, their conduct is an offence against law and right. One workman is just as free as another. It is absolutely at every man's option to join a Trade Union or stand aloof from it; to "strike" or to continue working; to take high wages or low, and to subscribe his money or refuse it. He may conduct himself in all these respects exactly as he pleases, and any interference with his freedom by oppression, intimidation, or other species of coercion is tyranny of as detestable a character as any despot or capitalist could possibly assume. It matters not whether a man is robbed of his liberty by the act of one or the act of a thousand; the loss and the crime are the same in both cases. Now, it has repeatedly been alleged that almost all "Strikes" were maintained by terrorism; that the men who chose to throw up their work invariably endeavoured to make others do the same; and that the principal action, indeed, of Trade Unions consisted in applying this coercion by an organised machinery. We were assured that the "subscriptions" announced every week were to a great extent procured by the most ruthless extortion, and that thousands of men who would gladly be at work on obtainable terms were driven by threats of persecution and ruin to inaction and suffering. A "Strike," in short, was often nothing less than the enforced idleness of men compelled to obey the orders of a committee, and provided with a miserable sustenance by the unwilling contributions of others as oppressed and as terrified as themselves. This is what we were told when masons, bricklayers, engineers, or weavers announced their resolution to stand out for the "rights of labour" against the "tyranny of capital." Of course the imputations were contradicted, but that they are certainly sometimes deserved will appear from documents to which we now introduce the reader, and which we really consider as the most monstrous specimens of brutality and tyranny that we have ever seen.

At Colne, in Lancashire, a "Strike" has now been pending for nearly three months. Into the merits of the question we purposely avoid entering. It does not concern us to inquire whether the men or the masters have the better cause. We design simply to show the agency by which the "Strike" is conducted, and the means employed for raising the funds by which it is supported. Before us lie two copies of a report periodically circulated, and professing to give an account of the finances of the "Strike" for the weeks ending on the 6th and 13th inst. Such documents we never in the course of a pretty considerable experience, inspected before. The report descends to the minutest details of collection, and enumerates to a fraction the pence gathered from particular mills, shops, cellars, rooms, and sheds. It contains, also, a general abstract of receipts and expenditure, and appears, indeed, for that matter, to be faithfully framed. The astounding feature of the document is the terrorism it discloses—a terrorism directed against the most helpless creatures, exerted in the most shocking form, and avowed without the smallest attempt at disguise or apology. The statements of the sums collected from the several establishments laid under contribution are followed by remarks on their sufficiency or insufficiency, and by gross threats of slander, insult, or persecution, wherever any room or individual is thought below the mark. All this, however, bad as it is, we pass over to something far more infamous. The special and favourite objects of attack are women and young girls, who are designated not only by the establishments and departments in which they work, not only by numbers easily intelligible, but by their proper names, printed at full length, while the charges suspended over their heads are of the most abominable description. The agency at work is impersonated under the name of "Punch," and Punch informs these poor girls that if they do not pay, or pay more, or pay more regularly, he will hold their reputations up to shame, these threats being accompanied with the vilest and most disgusting allusions to peculiarities of person, face, or manner. "If E. P. does not pay next week, Punch will attach something to her name which she will not relish." "If M. A. G. won't pay, Punch will say something about her." What this "something" means—and the reader must understand that the names we have given in initials are at full length in the original—will appear from the specimens following:—"If that old maid on No. 182 does not pay next week, Punch will say something about her walking out with a married man." "If No. 90, that young woman who makes a practice of going into the back streets with men, does not pay, Punch will set somebody to watch her." "73, look here! a young woman going with another chap in the dark." We need not go beyond these examples, but what a state of things does such a publication disclose!

It must be understood that this is no case of a petty local squabble raging in a corner. The funds collected by this agency are coming in at the rate of £600 a-week £30,000 a-year, and the balance-sheet or report which is made the vehicle of these atrocious scandals has a circulation of 18,500 copies weekly, each of which is probably perused by scores of readers. The sheet itself is as large as a railway time-bill, and contains not the least attempt to colour, disguise, or excuse the terrorism it expresses. We are glad to see, however, that the matter has attracted some attention on the spot. The Manchester journals have exposed the outrage in becoming language, and from more than one quarter specimens of the report have been transmitted to us. Its effect will probably be very different from that which its authors anticipated. What was always alleged, and often believed, of "Strikes" is here confessed with a shameless hardihood which shows how completely the system is taken for granted. The Colne "Executive" would never have gone so fearlessly or impudently to work if they had not looked upon their proceedings as regular matters of course. They have given us a full view of the machinery of terrorism, and it will be the fault of the public if the exhibition is not turned to good advantage.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

The last comments we made upon the forthcoming series of Italian operas concluded with a slight review of the splendid cast for "Don Giovanni," including a host of artistes so seldom to be heard together, that it forms an epoch in our musical annals. We shall now continue our observations. Donizetti's "Favorita" certainly is the most ambitious of his works, and one that contains some of his finest writing. It abounds with beautiful melody, light choruses, and orchestration graceful and winning. The whole fourth act is so effectively contrived, and so charming in representation, that it leaves a much higher impression of Donizetti's genius than any other of his compositions. With the cast it will have here to render it, the opera cannot fail to attract, and we hope it may be played more than once. The "Leonora di Guzman" of Madame Grisi is another of those characters that the gifted lady has made so completely her own. It would be impossible in a review to convey a notion of the power, feeling, and exquisite expression of her singing, aided by acting so natural, moderate, and impressive that one wonders at the genius that could combine the finish of one with the graces of the other. The "Fernando" of Signor Mario is equally happy. The part has some delicious *arias*, which he sings with a charm of tone and manner unapproached by any other singer we have heard essay them. Then the ease of his acting, and the lusciousness of his voice in the concerted music, are not to be forgotten. With Signor Graziani as "Alfonso," this music must be given with peculiar excellence. We are glad that this lovely work of Donizetti's will have such exponents, and that its many beauties will be so clearly manifested that they cannot fail to delight all those who may have the felicity of hearing them. Then, Flotow's "Marta" will be given with Signor Mario's "Lionello;" Signor Ciampi, "Tristan;" Signor Graziani, "Plunkett;" "Lady Henrietta," Madame Grisi; and "Nancy," Madame Viardot. Here is a cast so complete as to leave nothing wanted. The public is so well acquainted with the beauty of this sparkling opera that it seems almost unnecessary to do more than mention it. Yet with a cast including four of the greatest artistes in Europe, we cannot forbear calling attention to the charming manner in which the *soli* and concerted pieces will be rendered by them. "Marta" has the peculiar advantage of possessing melody so readily appreciated that it pleases everybody, while the concerted music is so full of tune as to be easily understood. The choruses are gay and cheerful, the orchestration light and sparkling, and the effect of the whole so bright and sunny, that notwithstanding all adverse criticism, in much of which we agree—such as want of originality, depth, and certain orchestral treatment that tells the hand of the great musician—we must still say that for fancy, continuous greeting, and cheerful progress of action, "Marta" has few rivals upon the lyric stage; and, with the cast we have mentioned, it is sure to leave impressions upon the hearers so pleasing that they will often desire to hear it again. Of Gluck's "Orfeo," in which Madame Viardot will play the principal character, we shall only say at present that the greatest care will be taken in its production, as regards scenic display, choral utterance, and orchestral efficiency. It demands all these. With them it proves a work of the highest order of genius. The solemn grandeur of the choruses—the flowing grace and full sonorousness of the instrumentation—and the serene loveliness of the *soli*, are scarcely to be conceived. Its success at the Royal Italian Opera during the past season was one that spoke well for the cultivated taste of the audience; and we are sure the musical public of this city will not be slow to render homage to the genius of the great, but little known composer. We shall return to the subject in a future number.—*Evening Mail.*

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Balmoral, August 27.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie yesterday. The ladies and gentlemen of the household were in attendance. The Very Rev. Dr. Barclay, Principal of the University of Glasgow, officiated.

It being Sunday, the Prince Consort's birthday was celebrated quite privately.

Princess Helena, Sir Charles and Lady Phipps, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Helps were the additions to the dinner party.

A Cabinet Council was held Tuesday afternoon, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough have arrived at Bessborough House from London.

The Earl of Clancarty left town on Tuesday for Garbally.

Lord Clyde, we hear, still remains at Wallace's Hotel.

Lord Richard Browne is on a visit with his noble brother, the Marquis of Sligo, at Westport House.

Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., Lady Stewart, and family, left Kingstown yesterday for Ballygawley House.

Colonel Charles Knox, accompanied by Lady Louisa Knox, returned, on Saturday last, from their marine residence, Castle Lacken, to Ballinrobe House.

Colonel C. P. Leslie, M.P., has arrived at Glaslough, from London.

Captain and Mrs. Ponsonby, and family, have left Sion House, for Kilcooly, on a visit to W. P. Barker, Esq.

The Hon. Martin Joseph French, R.M., has left the Hibernian Hotel for Cashel.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson has left town for Suffolk.

The marriage of Mr. Berkeley Paget, minister from the court of England to that of Copenhagen, with the Prussian Countess of Hohenthal, maid of honour to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, was celebrated on the 23rd instant.

The Church.

Address and Presentation to the Rev. James W. Irwin.—The parishioners of Raymochy have presented their respected curate, the Rev. J. W. Irwin, with an address, accompanied by a costly salver of solid silver, together with a purse of sovereigns, and a handsome gown and cassock, as a tangible expression of their good wishes and esteem for him as their minister.

The Bishop of Kilmore will hold an ordination in his cathedral on Sept. 2.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. W. D. Veitch, M.A., of Oxford, chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, to the incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Charlotte-street, Pimlico.

Such is the scarcity of candidates properly qualified for orders in Ireland, that some of the Bishops have been obliged to ordain gentlemen who have failed to pass the divinity examination in the University of Dublin. It is to be hoped that this very objectionable proceeding, which is perhaps necessary at the present moment, may not be turned into a precedent, as, although it may be in some respects convenient, it will surely in the end injure the efficiency of the Irish clergy.—*Clerical Journal.*

Thanks.

From Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for following, per Rev. J. S. Ball:—William G. Du Bedat, Esq., £7; Mrs. Du Bedat, £3; William Lewis, Esq, £6. Collected by Miss Waller, Bray:—Dr. Waller, 10s.; Mrs. Waller, 10s.; F. A. Hopkins, Esq., 10s.; small sums, £1 10s.

The Rev. Thomas Jordan to Thomas Hone, Esq., and family, for £1 12s 6d, for the person whose leg was amputated; and to a friend for £5, for the Protestant Orphan Refuge.

The Army.

Colonel the Hon. R. Gordon is about to succeed Major-General R. B. Wood, in the command of the camp at Colchester.

It is stated that the 10th Hussars are about to be quartered in Norwich and Ipswich Barracks.

A detachment of the 2nd battalion of the 19th Regiment has rejoined head-quarters, after going through a course of instruction in musketry at that useful establishment, the School of Musketry, at Hythe. By the return brought by the detachment the "figure of merit" was 52.25, the third best average ever made by any detachment or company in the British service. It was as under:—

Average points per man,	1st period	20·12
" "	File firing	13·71
" "	Volley	12·42
" "	Skirmishing	6·00
Total,		52.25

The above figure was surpassed by detachments of the Donegal Militia and the 2nd battalion of the 18th Regiment. The detachment consisted of young soldiers, it being their second course of instruction. They were not picked men. The above-named detachments were under the instruction of First-class Sergeant Instructor Bowering. The above figures show what British soldiers can accomplish with the Enfield rifle when placed under such superior instruction.

Orders have been received at Chatham garrison by Lieut.-Colonel Fairclough, commanding the 3rd battalion, directing the depot of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, the head-quarters of which have recently arrived from India, to vacate the Hut Barracks, and proceed to Templemore. The 8th will be relieved at Chatham by the depot of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry, ordered to that garrison, from Chichester.

The Navy.

Admiralty, Aug. 28.—Appointments.—Lieutenant S. G. Price, to the Cambridge.

Assistant-Surgeon W. Roche (b) confirmed as assistant-surgeon in the Falcon.

Clerk E. G. Ellis, to the Blenheim.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

OUTLINE OF THE NEW AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION.

Vienna, Wednesday.—The *Press* of to-day publishes the text of the proposal of the Ministry of the committee of 21 members, which is as follows:—

"That his Majesty, by his own authority and power, should create such institutions as will allow the greatest possible development of the free and independent right of representation in all the provinces, and, at the same time, should, in the most complete manner, maintain the unity of the Empire, and of the legislative and executive powers of the Government; and, further, that an effective and independent control should be exercised over the public administration, by a proper representation of all the interests of the people in the communes' the diets, and the Council of the Empire."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna, Wednesday.—The Emperor has induced General Benedek to remain at the head of the Hungarian Administration until the closing of the session of the enlarged Council of the Empire. This will probably take place very soon, as although his Majesty expressed his intention of not leaving Vienna before the Reichsrath closes its sittings, he has fixed his departure for the 15th Sept. The Hungarian members of the Reichsrath are frequently summoned before the Emperor. It is believed that Austria will enter among the number of constitutional States. Notwithstanding the endeavours of the military aristocracy to the contrary, several independent and liberal statesmen have considered it their duty to represent to the Emperor that unless the constitutional tendencies of the Empire be complied with, a revolution would become inevitable.

FRANCE.

It is stated that the Emperor has resolved to create two new regiments of Zouaves. On the Paris Bourse the speculators are discussing the effect of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty at Naples. Yesterday, according to the bankers' despatch, there was a fall of 10 per cent. in the Neapolitan funds.

THE WEATHER IN LONDON.

Showers have fallen at intervals during the day, and the reports of the weather received at Mark-lane are only partially favourable. In France the weather has become fine, and the effect on the crops has been most beneficial in some localities.

CASE OF THE REV. JAMES BONWELL.

Dr. Lushington delivered judgment yesterday, and having stigmatised Mr. Bonwell's conduct in the most severe terms, pronounced sentence of deprivation and condemnation in costs. Mr. Bonwell gave notice of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

YARMOUTH RACES.

Stand Stakes—Lord Milton, 1st.
Innkeepers' Plate—Sir Hugh, 1st; The Gentle, 2nd; Margery filly, 3rd. Five ran.

STOCKTON RACES.

Biennial Plate—Lady Louisa, 1st; Callee Oui, 2nd; Prudence, 3rd. Twelve ran.
Stockton Leger—Sir William, 1st; Grenadier, 2nd; William dam, 3rd.
Members' Plate—Amsterdam, 1st; Eadolin, 2nd; Prophet, 3rd. Seven ran.
Elton Juvenile Stakes—East Stanley, 1st; Brother Risiber, 2nd; Sadine, 3rd. Nine ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

5 to 2 agst Thormanby; 9 to 2 agst Sabreur (offered); 7 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 8 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (taken freely); 20 to 1 agst Stallous (taken); 25 to 1 agst High Treason (taken freely).

The Amateur Racing Club.—The above club will meet in the Rotundo-gardens this evening, when a number of interesting races will be contended for. The gates will open at half-past five o'clock, and the first race will be run at half-past six. The band of the Royal Hibernian School will, by the kind permission of Colonel Mylius, be present. The evening's amusements will conclude with a display of fireworks.

Lecture on the Prophecies in the Rotundo.—The Rev. J. C. Campbell, Rector of Tilston, delivered a lecture yesterday, in the Rotundo, upon the subject of the Revelations. The rev. gentleman lectured on three former occasions on the same subject, in St. Thomas' Church. There was a numerous and respectable audience present. He commenced his discourse by an interpretation of the first trumpet. The storm referred to in connection with the blast of the first trumpet represented the storm which came on the church of God when the Gospel was first preached. The green grass was a symbol of the Jews, whose temple was sacked, and themselves scattered over the face of the earth. The second trumpet, blown by the second angel, represented the establishment of Christianity, and the overthrow of heathenism. The burning mountains, which corresponded to heathenism, disappeared beneath the waters of Christianity, but not without leaving bloodshed and desolation behind. The third trumpet, as blown by the third angel was a symbol of the rising dominion of Antichrist; the fourth trumpet he called the "Reformation trumpet," and, accordingly, it represented two-thirds of light, and one-third of darkness, because, though the Reformation was a great light, still its lustre was dimmed to a certain extent by the remnant of Popery which was left behind. The fifth trumpet referred (said the lecturer) in all its points, to the Emperor Napoleon the First. The principal portions of his career were there vividly and truthfully depicted—even his name was mentioned. The lecturer, in corroboration of his historical facts, referred to Alison, and gave a graphic sketch of the revolutionary and ruthless spirit which pervaded the French people when Napoleon led them victorious through many a bloody field, scattering destruction around like locusts and scorpions. Their movements were as chariots with wings, and they were drawn from the bottomless portion of the earth. The lecture was listened to with great attention and interest, and the rev. gentleman announced that he would again appear before them on Tuesday next, when he would conclude the series of lectures on this subject.

Presentation.—A handsome and costly offering is about to be presented to Robert Rynd, Esq., agent to the late Dowager Lady Langford, by the tenantry on her ladyship's Limerick estates, as a tribute of grateful acknowledgment to him for his urbanity and uprightness in that capacity—a testimony of esteem on the part of the tenantry which must be highly gratifying to Mr. Rynd. It consists of a sterling silver tea and coffee service, kettle on stand and tea tray, all manufactured in the best style of Messrs. Marsh and Co., of 30, Lower Sackville-street, at whose establishment this unique production of Irish art may now be viewed.

Harvest Prospects.—During the last few days of comparatively fine weather several fields of upland oats have been cut; also bere cutting has commenced. The late incessant rains have seriously injured the heavy crops of wheat and oats. It is truly pitiful to see the fine fields of corn lying flat upon the ground, with little prospect of their ever rising again. It is feared that the turf in the country will be very dear next winter and spring; for in past years, turf rearers and farmers had large ricks of turf drawn home in the month of August; whereas, this year, very little has been cut, and that which is cut will not be sufficient for three months.—*From a Correspondent.*

Boat Race at Belfast.—Yesterday (Tuesday) evening, a yawl race, got up by a number of individuals, came off in the river, the stakes being £1 a side. The boats engaged in the contest were the Mystery and Lightning, both owned by Alexander Lovitt, and the course lay from the Prince's Pier round the Stone Beacon and back again to the place of starting, each boat being manned by three persons—two rowers and a steerer. The boats left the starting point a few minutes before six o'clock, and the race, which occupied about three quarters of an hour, was won by the Mystery, which came in a considerable distance in advance of her opponent.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Implements of War from Delhi.—Some excellent specimens of the implements of war used at the late siege of Delhi are now in Dr. Toomey's Museum of Antiquities and Curiosities, at the Medical Hall, Clara. They were sent by the Rev. William Cowley, Protestant Missionary at Delhi, to his father in Dublin, and presented by Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Temple, to the doctor as an addition to his valuable collection. The hand-dagger is a formidable weapon. It is made of Damascus steel, and is about eighteen inches long and two broad. The natives of India are very expert in using this weapon, as they practise with it from childhood at their festivities.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Recent Accident at Clara.—At the inquest on the body of Patrick Powell it appeared, by the evidence of a carman, that the stone wall which upset Powell's dray is dangerous, and that if a man were drunk, or in any way careless, he would be in danger of his life passing the wall. The jury, consequently, recommended that the Westmeath County Surveyor's attention should be called to the state of the wall, in order to its being so remedied that the lives of the public would not be endangered thereby.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Queen's Park Atrocity.—A private of the 13th Light Dragoons writes to the *Scotsman*:—"Severe censures have been passed on the general character, moral and social, of the regiment now stationed at Piershill Barracks, which I think at present very ill-timed. Such censors might at least have waited until the horrid act laid to our charge had been brought home to us, which should one of us have done the deed, I trust in God it will. I feel certain that every man in the regiment is shocked with the occurrence—to think that one of us had done a deed that stands unparalleled in atrocity, but almost alone, in the military annals of the kingdom; and for it to be placed to the doing of our regiment, which in every place we have been stationed left it with apparently the good wishes of everyone who knew us, grieves every innocent man in the regiment, and our wish is that the real perpetrator may be brought to light, whether he be a military man or a civilian. Should it, however, be proved that a soldier from Piershill had murdered this unfortunate girl, you surely cannot condemn more than 600 men for the act, and class us all amongst the most degraded that people the streets of Edinburgh. I trust that since I left civil life, which is some years ago, I have not degenerated so far as the tone of certain criticisms would lead me to believe. Since I have been a soldier I have always found the good-charactered men to predominate, and by their conduct these have reclaimed men of the worst kind that in civil life have been cast away as lost to morality. Respecting the indulgence which officers commanding regiments are authorised to give in the shape of leave to well-conducted soldiers, there is much ignorance. No man (except a married one living out of barracks) unless leaving the place where stationed, is allowed by leave to be absent from barracks later than twelve o'clock at night, and every such man must be two clear months out of trouble before he is eligible for such indulgence; and when you take into consideration that any man absent from watch-setting (ten o'clock) is confined in the guard-room, and punished for being so late, and which would stop the above indulgence, you will not be surprised at men who have no intention of being later out of barracks than ten o'clock putting in for leave until twelve o'clock, for the mere purpose that should they by chance meet with any friend or acquaintance that may keep them later than watch-setting, it will be a safeguard against their being kept in the guard-room all night; punishment attending it, with stoppage of the indulgence of passes until twelve o'clock. This may account to you for the number of men being on leave with no intention of staying till the expiration of it, but merely to avoid being absent from watch-setting; and when you consider the distance the barracks are from the town, you will not wonder that well-conducted men should avail themselves of this opportunity."

Simla.—A letter from Simla, dated July 6th, says:—"We had a second edition of the setting-in of the rains last evening. Clouds came rolling up from the south-west, thunder crackled and rolled, and a refreshing shower fell, all of which has cooled the atmosphere, and rendered fires agreeable once more. The rains, however, are mild, and the absence of those penetrating mists, that render every article of household furniture mouldy, if suffered to enter the house (and who can keep them out?), makes some people doubt if the regular monsoon has set in. There is no mistake about it: they are here, with an agreeable mildness which takes off the edge of their accustomed 'boredom.' Lord W. M. Hay, deputy commissioner, is expected to-day or to-morrow. His lordship has let his former residence to Captain M'Neile, deputy commissioner of Loodiana, and will probably 'chum' with General Garrett and the other occupants of 'Peterhoff.'"

Colonel Phayre's last Visit to the King of Burmah.—A "journal of events," containing a record of Col. Phayre's last visit to the court of the King of Burmah at Mandelay, the new capital, has been published. The conversations between his Majesty and the Commissioner of Pegu are somewhat amusing. The first of the four interviews was of a private and social character. The King was particular in his inquiries as to the health of Queen Victoria and the number of her children. He dwelt on his own friendship for the English since the last war, and asked if he had not acted as a friend when he sent 10,000 rs. to the relief fund. He declared friendship to be better than gold, elephants, horses, and worldly prosperity, and referred Col. Phayre to the *Hitopades*, in confirmation of his remark, promising him at the same time a copy of the work. The King was then presented with a treatise on anatomy, translated into Burmese, and with a human skeleton, for which he had asked on a previous occasion. After some moralising on the uncertainty of life, he rated the Commissioner for not having studied the "550 *Dzats*," with which he had presented him. He questioned him on the contents of the *Mahardza Weng*, remarking at the close, "Phayre has studied the book well." He invited the embassy to witness the performance of the *Mahan*, a drama, and to return to Mandelay when the buildings were completed. The King is one of the best scholars in Burmah.

Papermaking.—M. de Paravey has written to the Academy of Sciences to state that the knee holly (*Ruscus aculeatus*) is universally used throughout Thibet and India for manufacturing paper, and that, in the present dearth of materials for paper, it might be advantageously used here for the same purpose, the plant being extremely common throughout France.

The Bishop of Exeter's Medical Diaconate.—At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association held at Torquay, the Rev. Chancellor Martin presented himself to the members as an emissary from the Bishop of Exeter, to propose for their consideration the subject of a medical diaconate. In other words, this dignitary of the Church contemplates the admission of medical men to the lower degree of holy orders, and the permission of the inferior clergy to become also medical practitioners. As reasons that render this step desirable, his lordship's representative stated that "the population of the kingdom had so greatly increased as to have overgrown the parochial machinery, for the extension of which aid was no longer given by the Government;" "the working power of the Church might be usefully extended;" and it might also increase the emoluments of members of both professions, by enabling the members of each to add to their income.—*Inquirer.*

Morning on the City House-tops.—Some years ago, the exhibition at the Colosseum of "London by Night" gave the public what may be called the melodramatic view of the nocturnal side of London. A better view, because furnished up with real and not imaginary touches of light and colour, may be had upon any city house-top, of course in some districts better than others. We should rather say London by morning, for there are a noise and hubbub up to midnight which interfere with the sublime picture of a city wrapped in sleep which may be had after that hour. Vast as are the boundaries, and far off as are now the flowery meadows, it needs no stretch of fancy to believe that we are in a country village, if we spend an hour on a house-top at the turn of the twilight at this time of year. There is just a brief period of profound repose—a period between the dying out of the rattle of the last night cab and the disappearance of the last troop of roysterers from the tavern or the theatre and the break of the day when brooms begin and early carts come in from the country. That short interval is one of real quiet, for the frequent scream of the whistle on the railways does not disturb one, and the sounds and scents that come from the country are more numerous and varied than would be imagined by those who have never experienced the enjoyment of watching the break of day in some elevated position. At first but faint whispers, like as of distant clouds of buzzing flies, salute the ear. By close attention and the use of a discriminating judgment these can be resolved back to their sources, and will be found to consist of the lowing of cattle in far-off fields, the crowing of cocks in distant suburban poultry-yards, and the rumbling of laden wains along the country roads, on their way to London with provender for man and beast. Sometimes flights of birds pass over in their migratory journey—wood pigeons in dense masses on their way from the woods of Surrey and Kent to the confines of Hertfordshire. Crows and daws appear, sometimes in twos and threes, sometimes in companies of fifties. Solitary birds, such as fieldfares, redwings, and even swallows, may sometimes be seen skimming over the roof of the sleeping city, and more than once a pheasant or a partridge has found its way at early morning into the densest network of bricks and mortar. The sound of the gun is a common one in autumn, and it is at such seasons that stray birds and flights of migratory songsters are most likely to be seen. Now and then a lonely bee makes his appearance. You watch him winding in and out among the flowerless chimney-pots; see him take a survey of the flowers in yonder window; then make for some whitewashed wall, attracted by the light; and finally settle on a pot of sooty mignionette in some flowery balcony. Wasps, butterflies, moths, and pigeons, appear at intervals; a robin may be seen, but rarely, and as for rooks, they may be seen and heard, for London itself counts them among its proper inhabitants, especially about the gardens of the inns of law. The chief enjoyment, during June, is that which the powerful odour from the hay-fields affords, as a gentle breeze, laden with the perfume, steals away from the wavy meadows to freshen the heart of the silent city with a breath of health, bringing with it a little of the sweetness from the thymy common and flowery gardens that lie in its way. Every roof in London has its own colonies of sparrows, and these sparrows are so thoroughly vitiated by London habits, that instead of taking part in the miniature pastoral, there is not one of them awake till the stir of traffic begins again, and the smoke of factories and the clatter of feet along the pavement put an end to the enjoyment of the faint pulses of music and odours from the distant country. Then the sparrows begin their morning song, and with man, whom they have determined to follow even to the end of the earth, raise the morning hymn of praise to Him who "keeps the city while it sleeps."—*City Press.*

The Working of the Commercial Treaty.—The working of the commercial treaty gives some notable results for the month of July, for which the returns are forthcoming. The export of wine to England, which in July 1859, was only 2,094 hectolitres, has been this July 12,092. The import of English wool into France, July, 1859, was 197,666 quintals. This year the same month gives 261,707 quintals. Cotton imported into France for the seven months of 1859, corresponding with the same period this year, was in the proportion of 525,713 to 1,019,304 quintals. Coals have quite as much increased

e the import list, but Belgian fuel is more in demand than English, being cheaper, though not so good.

Correspondence.

POLICE NEGLIGENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Livingstone, and is confirmatory of his previous opinion as regards the growth of cotton :—"Zambesi, March 19, 1860. Possibly you have heard of what we have been doing, though from having been occupied very differently from what I expected, I have been unable to write to many of my friends. We have found an opening into the magnificent cotton field through part of which I travelled far to the west, and the form and fertility of which, I am rightly informed, have been confirmed by Burton and Speke. This discovery, however, has been at the expense of a vexatious delay, the produce of a fraud, to our proceeding to the Makololo country, but it has opened a field for direct influence on the slave trade in several parts on the east coast I never anticipated. There is little doubt but that the introduction of lawful commerce and the Gospel—the only balm for human woes—to the highland lake region, would speedily effect a diminution of that traffic which now crosses Nyassa. We are trying to get freedom of navigation from the Portuguese, to our discoveries; this is indispensable, for they are of the lowest and most immoral class generally, and defile everything near them. I hope you may see the matter in the same light as we do. A small steamer on Nyassa would not only afford complete security to settlers, but effect more without firing a shot than many vessels on the ocean.—I am, &c.—DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—PLYMOUTH, MONDAY.—The Rev. G. Martin, Chancellor of the diocese of Exeter, committed suicide at Harberton, near Totness, on Tuesday, by cutting his throat. The deceased clergyman was well known to the majority of persons who take an interest in clerical affairs, having been an active member of the Lower House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury since its actual powers were revived a few years since. He belonged to the moderate church party, as distinguished from Archdeacon Denison, Mr. Massingberd, and Mr. Selwyn, on the one hand; and Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. M'Caul, and Mr. Best, on the other. He was essentially practical in all his measures, and was always listened to with marked attention when he addressed the reverend assembly. Mr. Martin was educated at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1813, and was shortly afterwards ordained by Dr. Cornwall, Bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese he served several minor offices in the church. In 1816 he was appointed a canon residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, worth 734l. a year, and four years afterwards became Chancellor of the diocese, which is worth 420l. a year. Shortly after this he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, of which body he was a member, to the vicarage of Harberton, near Totness, and these appointments he has held up to the time of his death. Chancellor Martin was a man of quiet and studious habits, and was much respected throughout the diocese.

A NEW AMERICAN QUESTION—SHALL SLAVES BE TAXED?—In North Carolina the Democrats re-elected their candidate for governor by 4,000 majority, only one half of what they first claimed to have, and only one quarter of what they formerly had. There was a local issue involved in the contest of some moment. Slaves have not been taxed in North Carolina, they being regarded as favoured property; but lately a party has sprung up which demands that taxation shall be extended to human chattels. It is composed of mechanics, merchants, and others, who either own no slaves, or but few of them, and who practically feel the injustice of the exemption made in favour of men whose property consists mainly in men. A man who owns 100 slaves, taking them as the article now sells, is worth a hundred thousand dollars, for which he pays nothing, whilst the larger part of the cost of the State Government must be raised by the evidence of slavery. The number of slaves in North Carolina cannot be less than 325,000, so that the amount of exempted property is enormous. The Democrats, who favour slavery in all ways, oppose the Reformers. The battle was fought on this question, and the Democracy only just escaped the defeat they deserved to experience.—*Letter from Boston.*

The Prince of Wales will visit Washington, New York, Boston, and Cambridge. The details of his movements are now in course of arrangement between Lord Lyons and the respective authorities, and will be published soon. He is expected to visit Boston at the close of September, or early in October. A strong desire is felt to see his Royal Highness, which is not lessened by his great popularity in his mother's American dominions. One of our Boston military companies, the Fusiliers, will be present at the opening of the Victoria-bridge, August 25, by invitation of the Montreal Field Battery.—*Letter from Boston.*

Mr. Fisher (the gentleman who purchased so largely at the late sale at Grimstown) has paid 3,000 guineas to Mr. Starkey for his horse Fisherman. This valuable animal will shortly be exported to Australia.

A CROW FRONTIERSMAN.—This year the crows (rooks) have been more than ordinarily destructive in their ravages amongst the crops, and farmers are resorting to various expedients to check their depredations. Our Lurgly correspondent writes that there is a very peculiar and useful instrument for scaring them on the lands of Inshara. It is a self-acting gun, which, being loaded like morning, continues to shoot at certain intervals during the day. The gun is so constructed that the person setting it agoing can arrange that the discharges will take place every quarter of an hour, or every half hour, or any instant he chooses. The machine has proved very effectual.—*Banffshire Advertiser.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Madras Athenæum* relates the following melancholy accident, which resulted in death. Assistant-Surgeon Isaac Kingston was selected to proceed to Secunderabad, and started for that station in company with two of his friends. On the way they halted at a place called Palwar Chuttrum, 30 miles from Madras, where they amused themselves with shooting. After having had some sport, Kingston saw a cobra, which he was resolved to kill, and levelled his gun to shoot the reptile. The snake had, however, already concealed itself in a hole, when Kingston partly concealed himself in a tree, and very imprudently laid hold of the barrel, and attempted to draw the butt-end. An explosion followed, the contents of the gun lodging in his left side. He was conveyed to the General Hospital, where he expired shortly after his arrival.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—A medical correspondent of the *Indian Lancet* says, the salt pork supplied to the China expedition was so putrid, with the exception of a few pieces at the top of the casks, that it was condemned and exchanged at Singapore. Otherwise the men were well cared for. Dr. Muir, deputy inspector-general of hospitals, is the principal medical officer of the expedition. Dr. Lamb is in charge of the chief's staff. All sickly men were left behind at Hong Kong when they were "formed into a company. The ships which conveyed the troops were greatly crowded in spite of the opposition of the medical authorities. Each regiment of the force will have 400 of the Chinese coolies, or "Bamboo Rifles," attached to it. The scale of rations for Indian troops per diem is 2lbs. rice or flour, or dhall 2 oz. ghee, 2 lbs. firewood, 3 oz. sugar, with salt, pepper, &c. Rum, opium, and tea are also served out in limited quantities, and 14 lb. tobacco may be subscribed for. Sugar when required. Rupees are exchanged at 2s. 0d.

THE MADRAS ARMY.—The *Madras Athenæum* says: "As a specimen, not, we hope, of the regiments of the Madras army generally, but of the condition to which one may be reduced by staff employ and leave, we quote the following:—'The corps seem to be in a very peculiar state. The major is agent for remounts at Guntoor; four captains are away on staff employ, two are on leave, and the seventh is being tried by a court-martial; two lieutenants are on the staff, and five are away on sick certificate. This leaves four lieutenants with the regiment. There is no adjutant, no quarter-master and interpreter, no surgeon, and no assistant-surgeon (for he, too, is away doing duty with another corps). To sum up: it will be seen that the only officers at present with the corps are—the lieutenant-colonel, one captain (being tried by court-martial), and four lieutenants. Doing duty with the regiment are one captain, one lieutenant, and two ensigns.'"

WHITE-LINEN WITH BLEACHERS.—Stocks are in fair supply, and rather on the increase. The demand for the home market is languid, and transactions are little more than nominal. The character of the trade with Continental demand at full prices. Pretty considerable sales on American account have been effected.—*Belfast Mercury.*

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—A great meeting in honour of Sir James Outram, who left by this mail, had been held at Calcutta. In replying to a highly complimentary address, Sir James said:—"I can assure you, in all truth, that I am quite unconscious of having done anything to deserve the distinguished honour which the Calcutta community have combined to pay me. I am not sensible of having done more than my duty in the various responsible situations which I have had the honour to hold. To few, perhaps, have the opportunities been accorded which I have had the good fortune to enjoy, and if I have been able to improve those opportunities, and to obtain some measure of success, I owe it, under Providence, to a great extent, to the assistance and good feeling of the many able and gallant comrades with whom I have had the happiness of being associated in the discharge of my public duties; and it is very gratifying to me to think that the honours bestowed upon me will be reflected upon them. With regard to the testimonial which the meeting did me the honour to vote me, understanding it to be the wish of the subscribers that I should indicate the nature of the testimonial which I should prefer, I will say, that my earnest desire is that only a small portion of the funds that may be contributed should be expended on any object of a personal character, such for instance, as a bust, and that the greater part of the money should be devoted to establishing an institution at any place that the committee appointed at the meeting may think proper to select, whereby the army, in which my lot in life has been cast, may benefit. I must ask you, sir, and the friends whom you represent, to accept my warmest thanks for the kindly expressions of regret contained in the address, and in the accompanying resolutions at the failure of health which has compelled me, at this time, when so many deeply interesting and important questions relating to the future government of India are under consideration, to quit my post, as also for the good wishes expressed in the address for Lady Outram, myself, and my family. These, I beg to assure you, I most cordially reciprocate. I now bid to all an affectionate farewell. At my time of life, and in the present state of my health, I cannot venture to hope that I shall be permitted to return to India. But, though leaving the country, in all probability for ever, I must continue to take the deepest interest in India and in all that concerns the country and its inhabitants, and I am sure I need not say if, at any time, my services be required, here or elsewhere, by our gracious Sovereign, and my fellow-subjects of my again undertaking active employment, I shall gladly and heartily obey any call that may be made upon me."

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO AT NAVAN.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Francis William Brady, Esq., Q.C., and a Special Jury.)

In the matter of James O'Reilly, Esq., an alleged lunatic.

The commission in this case was directed by the Lord Chancellor to inquire into the state of mind of Mr. O'Reilly, solicitor, Navan, to ascertain whether he is an idiot, or person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, when he became so, and who are his heirs and next-of-kin. The petitioner was Miss Eliza O'Reilly, of Navan, sister of the alleged lunatic. His property amounted to close on £150 a year, besides a security by judgment for £500, with a large arrear of interest. The case excited a great deal of interest, in consequence of the subject of the inquiry being a gentleman well known and respected in the county Meath.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney, instructed by Mr. James Wm. O'Reilly, Esq., appeared for the petitioner. Dr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. John A. Curran, instructed by Mr. John Thomas Hynes, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the alleged lunatic, to oppose the petitioner.

Mr. Ball, Q.C., appeared for the petitioner, sister of Mr. James O'Reilly, who had two sisters surviving, one of whom was Miss Eliza Anne O'Reilly the petitioner in the present case. The sovereign possessed an inherent authority to issue a commission to inquire into the state of mind of any one supposed to be insane, and to subject such persons to proper treatment, and protect their property until they had recovered. Lunacy embraced a vast variety of phases. A [man might have vigorous faculties, but still labour under mental malady to incapacitate him. Men frequently laboured under hallucinations, though admirably qualified to protect their property, and a man from mental disease might become subject to weakness which rendered him totally unfit to discharge the ordinary duties of life, although originally perfectly capable of managing his property and affairs. The Court of Chancery thought itself authorised to issue a commission where the person was supposed to be imbecile in mind, though not actually insane, but in such a state of mind calling for as much protection as if the person were labouring under a total aberration of mind. The inquiry before the jury in the case of Mr. O'Reilly possessed the powers requisite for the government of himself and the government of his property; or whether his weakness of mind manifested the want of those reasoning powers sufficient to guide him. Before a commission of lunacy issued *prima facie* case should be laid before the Chancellor for the commission. Whenever the Chancellor is of opinion a party is of unsound mind, then he directs a commission, and should the verdict establish the insanity, the lunatic is placed under the care of the Chancellor until reason is restored. The subject of the present inquiry was a solicitor of extensive practice in Navan. In 1852 he had been attacked with an illness of the spine, which was connected with the brain. Since that time he had never practised his profession. Up to 1857 he resided in the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Murphy, where his sister, the present petitioner, also resided. Everything he required was done for him since 1852, his clothes purchased for him, and he was entirely, as it were, dependent upon them, not in a pecuniary point, as he had about a year house property, and a security by judgment for £500. In 1857 he left Mr. Murphy's house to his brother-in-law, Mr. Murphy. He became irritable, and his mind began to show symptoms of decay. Shortly after ceasing to reside with Mr. Murphy, he formed a dislike also to a gentleman named Ford, and entertained great hostility to him, without any cause. These dislikes had no foundation in fact. He indulged in drink, and in consequence of that habit became acquainted with a publican, named Gregory, in the town of Navan, whose whiskey he very much praised. He made Mr. Gregory his agent, who now received his rent and managed his property. His sister, finding the drink was operating on his reason, and that by some imposition, brought the case before the Lord Chancellor. She proceeded in May last, and laid the facts of the case before the Lord Chancellor, supported by several affidavits. Since her return she was afraid to go near her brother, as he uttered some violent threats, and on a recent occasion he evinced a determination to shoot his sister. His memory was exceedingly defective, as he has no recollection of dates of remarkable occurrences. It was perfectly clear this arose from a growing weakness of mind, as hereinafter he was a man remarkable for intelligence and acuteness. He carried on with him most extraordinary memoranda, but it was perfectly possible that those who took an interest in his affairs deprived him of them, and tutored him for the investigation. His conversation was generally disconnected, and he rambled in a most absurd disposition on business matters. Dr. Hamerton, whom he intended to take. This state of things contrasted with his former character, and unquestionably went to prove imbecility of mind, if not insanity. Medical evidence would be given in the case, but there was a diversity of opinion on that point. While paying the greatest attention to the opinion of physicians, they should, nevertheless, not disregard other evidence in the case, which was not less important. There was no doubt Mr. Reilly required protection for himself and property. Nothing gave his sister greater pain than being obliged to apply for the commission, but it was imperative to bring forward the case, to protect her brothers from robbery and imposition.

Miss Eliza Anne O'Reilly, the petitioner, examined by Mr. Sidney—I am a sister of the subject of the present investigation; I have one sister, and no brother except Mr. James O'Reilly; my sister is married to Mr. Murphy, of Kingstown; in the year 1852 my brother was attacked by his profession as a solicitor; in that year he was stopping in the Northumberland Hotel, where he took ill; for some time prior to his illness I did not know where he was; subsequently I saw him in Navan, at the house of the Rev. Eugene O'Reilly, when I heard he was lying ill of paralysis of the spine, I visited him; I found him he was quite able to attend to his business, and did so; subsequently I observed his mind appeared to be somewhat changed, and I saw that he was quite incapable of attending to his business; contrasting his manner then with what it was, I was convinced a perceptible change had taken place; during this illness he was visited by a clergyman in conversation, and spoke of attending race courses; by advice of Dr. Nicolls he was removed to Sandycove Castle, and subsequently left that, and went again to live in the house of Mr. Murphy, at Brighton-terrace, Sandycove; about two years and a half ago he entered a new, and the Moderation rooms were looking for him; he was brought back to Navan; he appeared unable to purchase his clothing, and was unable to attend to his domestic duties; during his illness he was not allowed to shave himself, but did so after he recovered; he had a great desire for putting up garden walls, and when walking down the train would be in sight he would shout and grow like a cock, take off his hat, and as the train approached, used his arm as if he was playing the violin; he also pretended he was playing the piano by working his fingers along the table; his conversation was rambling, and he said the greatest delight on the earth was to be in a state of intoxication; I never knew him to be connected in any way with the building of that bridge; he was often Mr. Bolton about the election for Meath; a gentleman named Spicer built a house in Navan, and Mr. Reilly said he assisted in building it, although he had nothing to say to the building of it; he also placed the last stone in the Baggot-street Convent; the lady alluded to was in Baggot-street Convent, but my brother knew nothing about her having been placed there, although he stated it was he who placed her there; my brother, before his illness, was always talking about having taken land and going about looking after it, although he had not taken any; a decided change took place in his memory, and he could not tell the day of the month nor the day of the week; after he came to Navan I supported and maintained him, and received his rents; Mr. Gregory, of Navan, is now receiving his rents, and has been receiving them for the last twelve months; he alleged he was bamboozled by Mr. Ford, and by me—that I received the rent and gave him none, and that Mr. Ford purchased cattle with the money; whenever he used to get money he would return very much intoxicated; he was in the habit of absenting himself from home, but I was aware where he was going; he was occasionally sent to Kells, and before I found out where he was he was absent about two days; since Mr. Gregory commenced to receive rents for him he used to come home frequently in a state of intoxication; I had two men watching him; I have not been living in Navan for the last two months; in consequence of his having given Gregory the power to receive the rents I thought it time to look after his affairs; his conduct was most irrational, for if there was a stone over the level on the road, he would insist on having it removed; and if he met with a rut on the road, he would spend an hour filling it up with stones, lest any one should fall into it.

Cross-examined by Dr. Battersby, Q.C.—My uncle, the Rev. Eugene O'Reilly, was very fond of my brother at one time; he left me everything, and nothing to my brother; the sum he left me was about £150 a-year, subject to a debt of £500 which I was to pay my brother; on the 28th of May last, my brother filed a declaration of the debt against me, and subsequently in June I filed affidavits to establish his insanity; since his illness in 1852 he has improved in his bodily health, but in his mental health he has not improved; he was then quite childish, and is so still; during the time he was in that childish state I went to the Hibernian Bank and got £123 which was standing in his name; I got money out of the bank by the power of attorney, which was drawn by Mr. Ford, and signed by my brother; under that power of attorney also I received his rents; I cannot say where that power of attorney now is; I got it in 1853, and another in 1857; the time I received the money from the bank I had the power of attorney; with that money I paid some of my brother's debts; by agreement I charged him a specific sum for his maintenance; in 1853 Dr. Cusack attended him, and since 1857 no doctor attended him; I applied to Dr. Hamerton to examine him before I applied for the commission as to the state of my brother's mind; I applied to Dr. Hamerton to examine him before the Lord Chancellor; there was a bill cashed in the Hibernian Bank on the 26th December, 1854; I got the money for it; an account of his money transactions was kept in this book [produced]; the bill of 26th December was for £100; my brother's name, I think, was on the back of it; my brother has no child, had my brother had one, for the maintenance of which I paid; before my brother's illness he purchased some property, the rents of which I received; I never received any rent from a tenant of my brother's name; O'Shaughnessy until I got the power of attorney; I now claim that portion of the property, and my brother also claims it as his; my brother, since 1852, is perfectly incapable of managing his own affairs, but he could instruct an attorney to bring an action; he knows well how to make up an account, and is aware the house in Athboy, in which O'Shaughnessy resides, is his own; he knows also he has a judgment for £500 on Rev. Eugene O'Reilly's property; I received a letter from Rev. Eugene O'Reilly, a nephew of the Rev. Eugene O'Reilly; my brother was with me when I called at Mr. Hynes' office in Dublin on the subject, and I won't swear that I did not tell Mr. Hynes that my brother would attend to the matter.

To Mr. Sidney—I asked Mr. Hynes to act for me; I would not have done so if I considered my brother capable of doing so.

To Dr. Battersby, Q.C.—At the time I called on Mr. Hynes and asked him to interfere with my brother to settle the accounts between us, Mr. Hynes was not solicitor for either of us.

To the Bench—While labouring under the effects of drink he would use his arm as if playing the violin; but he would sometimes do so when not labouring under the effects of drink.

Mr. Murphy, brother-in-law of the alleged lunatic, examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—I reside in Kingstown, and am brother-in-law of Mr. James Reilly; the immediate bad effects of his illness in 1852, continued for about a year afterwards; after that illness he went to reside with me, and by advice of Dr. Nicholls, of Navan, he went to reside at Sandycove Castle, where he remained for about a month; he came to me again, and did not cease to live with me until the year 1857; during the period he resided with me I managed his affairs, but his sister, Miss O'Reilly, was also responsible; during that time he was quite incapable of managing his own affairs; the bill for £500 which was cashed at the Hibernian Bank was for his sole benefit, and it was for own accommodation; he spent his time profitlessly, and got drunk frequently; when in Navan his conduct was wilder than when in Kingstown, as he had more facilities for going out to get drink; his memory failed him very much; in 1857 he left my house suddenly, and was three days absent, when he was found by the police in Dublin; I don't think he attends any religious worship; I heard him say that he built a large mill in Navan, and also the railway bridge.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. A. Curran—Mr. Reilly was a very clever man, and I cannot say whether he did not give directions in the building of Mr. Bolton's house which he spoke of; his mind after his illness became quite prostrate, and I don't think he has since recovered his reason; there were some debts to be paid for him, and Mr. Ford gave a power of attorney to charge the £100 draft; he signed the transfer himself, and the power of attorney was signed by the alleged lunatic outside Mr. Hayes, the stockbroker's door; at the time he accepted the bill he was conscious of what he was doing, but I cannot say whether he was of sound mind or not; I kept the account of the disbursements of that money, which are correctly specified in the accounts furnished; I made an affidavit in support of the application for the commission, in which I swore he was of unsound mind up to the period of 1857; of my own knowledge I know nothing of his state of mind since June, 1857, nor do I know anything of the cause petition which he filed to compel his sister to account.

Mary Gibney, examined by Mr. Sidney—I have been housekeeper to the alleged lunatic's sister for a period of twenty-three years; Mr. Reilly, since his illness, was very foolish in his conversation, and the greatest changes in the world took place in his manner; since 1857 he did not do any business, but occupied his time going about looking for land; he told me sometimes when he came home that he had been attending an auction, and that it did not go off well; sometimes he asked for refreshment.—(Laughter)—never on when he would return home he would tell me where he was; I am aware that he does not go to any place of worship; he grows with the cocks before he leaves his bed.—(laughter)—and when outside would take off his hat, and cheer the train as it passed, and crow again; he would also sing, and play an accompaniment with his stick on his arm; he had a great dread of robbers breaking in, and before going to bed would fortify the house; he slept with an iron bar under his pillow; when I would be engaged hanging out clothes, he used to fix up the lines for me; on one occasion he left the house with his sister's dress thrown across his shoulders, and walked through the town with it on him; when half drunk he was very violent in his manner, and on Saturday last he threatened to shoot me or have me transported; he threatened to go up to Kingstown and horsewhip Mr. Murphy all round the jetty; I don't know myself what day of the week this is; at dinner he never got anything to drink but water; I drink porter myself, but he got none of it; he never shot any one, and he never threatened to transport me I understood it was because of what I was going to swear.

To a question of sense at all—(laughter)—I did not see him under the influence of drink for the last month, though he has been living in the house with me.

Dr. Pim, examined by Dr. Ball, Q.C.—I am a physician residing in Dublin; I saw Mr. James Reilly in Navan at the request of his sister; I saw him for about an hour and a half in the house of Mr. Timmins, on a Saturday, and again on Sunday; I conversed with him for the purpose of seeing whether he was labouring under the delusions which I had been informed he was; I found he laboured under a delusion with reference to some imaginary negociations with Mrs. Pim, and when I asked him what the negociations were, he said he could not remember, but that she knew all; he told me he considered this country was in a state of ruin; we were conversing about the poor-law system, and I observed "that the tenant paid half," when he drew out his pocket-book, and with the intention of writing down what I said, but he did not do so, and placed the book in his pocket again; I thought his manner of doing so was remarkable.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Mr. Reilly was acquainted with Dr. Pim before her marriage, and there was nothing remarkable in his inquiring after her; I was brought to examine him at the instance of Miss Reilly, with the view of seeing was he a fit subject for a commission of lunacy; I came to the conclusion he was labouring under a delusion in reference to negociations which he said he had with Mrs. Pim and some others; I did not tell him that I was a physician; I told him in the matter with the various public bodies of Belfast. —*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE TEA TRADE, AUGUST 27.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 940,671lb., which is a decrease of 6,644lb., compared with the previous statement.

The accounts received of the harvest from all parts of France within the last three days are gratifying. In all the department of the south-west, beyond the Loire, three-fourths of the wheat is saved. The wheat crop is all housed in the southern and south-eastern departments. In the neighbourhood of Paris, and in the northern departments of France, where the wheat is still on the ground, with the present fine harvest weather, and the glass steady at fair, we may reasonably expect that all will be saved.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE TEA TRADE IN KILKENNY.—Since our last publication there has been a most favourable phase in the weather than any which we have been able to report for a considerable time; but still we regret to say that there is or has been no indication yet of settled weather. Saturday was fine but gloomy, with a gale in the evening lasting nearly an hour, and doing some slight injury by partially shedding some over-ripe wheat. Sunday was fine throughout the day, with grateful sunshine, but there was a smart shower in the evening, and more rain during the night. Monday presented us with bright and warm intervals between few rather heavy showers. Yesterday was opening with occasional hills of light rain. The wind throughout the four days constantly vered about, remaining stationary in no point for more than a few hours. Notwithstanding all the rain and cold, the country looks remarkably well, and if Providence should now at this most critical season, vouchsafe a short interval of fine weather, something approaching an average harvest might yet be hoped for.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. Lambeth, August 24.

Mr. Bernard Brady, secretary of the society, after a lengthened absence in London, occupied his place at the table.

Subscriptions were handed in from the Messrs. Guinness & Co., £20; the Messrs. Sweetman, £20; Alderman D'Arcy & Co., £20; Mr. Bailey, Duke-street, 10s.

SPIRIT AMENDMENT ACT.

The only business of importance on the books was the consideration of the new act, passed in Parliament by Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P.

Mr. Carey, president of the society, said it was his duty that day to call the attention of those present, as well as of the trade in general, to the amended bill brought through the House by their respected and tried friend, Mr. Scully. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carey then read the bill, which we give in extenso:—

"CAP. XXXV.—An Act further to amend an Act of the Eighteenth Year of her present Majesty, to amend the Law for the better Prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons, and for the Suppression of illicit Distillation in Ireland. [23rd July, 1860.]

"Whereas an act was passed in the session of Parliament held in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of her Majesty, chapter sixty-two, intituled an Act to amend an Act of the Eighteenth Year of her Majesty, to amend the Laws for the prevention of the Sale of Spirits by unlicensed Persons, and for the Suppression of illicit Distillation in Ireland, and it is expedient further to amend the same: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"I. In case any person shall appeal against an order made by the justices at petty sessions, or by the divisional justices, to the justices at quarter sessions, or by the certificate which is required by law to entitle him to obtain a renewal of a licence to sell beer, cider, and spirituous liquors in Ireland, and it shall appear that the justices at petty sessions, or the divisional justices, as the case may be, had omitted to cause to be entered in their order book the grounds of such refusal, or in case the order of refusal shall be in any other respect erroneous or informal, the justices at quarter sessions, or the recorder, as the case may be, shall hear and determine the matter of such appeal, notwithstanding such omission, error, or informality.

"II. In case upon the hearing of any appeal from the refusal of a certificate of the justices at petty sessions, or the divisional justices, as the case may be, the justices at quarter sessions, or the recorder, as the case may be, shall reverse the said order, then and in such case the justices at quarter sessions, or the recorder, as the case may be, shall declare the appellant entitled to obtain a renewal of his licence, and thereupon the proper officer of excise in Ireland shall grant to the appellant a renewal of his licence, without requiring any certificate from two or more justices of the peace, or from a divisional justice, as the case may be, on the production to such officer of excise of a certificate from the clerk of the peace (for which certificate the clerk of the peace may charge a sum of two shillings and sixpence), certifying that the order of refusal had been reversed, and that the court had declared the appellant entitled to a renewal of his licence."

Mr. Carey proceeded to remark that the society and trade generally owed a deep debt of gratitude to the perseverance and zeal which had been exhibited by Mr. Scully in passing the bill. This did way with the arbitrary and tyrannical despotism of the magistrates, who, at any moment, could deprive a respectable trader of his licence, and throw him on the world without the means of supporting his family. None but a man who had suffered under the inictions of the former act could properly appreciate the benefit of this. (Hear, hear). It was a section which called for the warmest gratitude. He begged to move "That the warmest thanks of the society, and of the trade in Ireland generally, be tendered to Mr. Vincent Scully, believing and feeling he is entitled to them."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dwyer,

Mr. Brady, secretary—Before putting the motion, I would wish to make an observation or two (Hear, hear.) That Mr. Scully is entitled to your thanks I believe is apparent. The bill which your president had drawn attention to is the charter of your trade. (Applause.) There was not, previously, a man in Ireland licensed for the retail of spirits, wine, and beer, who was not at any moment subject to the capricious acts of the magistrate. Mr. Scully, in 1855, when he introduced a measure to rectify the obnoxious clause in Sir John Young's bill, believed firmly that he was bringing forward that which would have been a real and substantial benefit, but it was, like many other bills, so mutilated in the Lords that it came out perfectly useless. Mr. Scully again took up the subject early in the present session, and the bill in question is the result. The exertion he has gone through to pass it is scarcely to be appreciated, and I think he is entitled to the warmest thanks the society can bestow upon him for his interest in them.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MOORS.—Throughout West Cumberland (says the *Lancaster Guardian*) birds are scarce and excessively wild. There are few young birds seen, and the old ones are really "old ans," and are very difficult to be got at. The result is that in most cases sportsmen have been compelled to rest content with "bringing to book" two or three brace per day—in many cases still less. Indeed we have been told there were "as many guns as there were birds," and hence the paucity of long scores. On the moors in the neighbourhood of Sedbergh birds are far more numerous than was ever anticipated, the sportsmen on Bowfell, Howgill Fells, and in Garsdale and Dent, having returned with fair average bags. On some of the Yorkshire moors, although the birds are not very plentiful, nor yet in good condition, some pretty good bags have been made. From the Northumberland moors the reports are not very favourable.

CORK CITY CLUB REGATTA.—We understand that a regatta, under the patronage of the City Rowing Club, is to come off at Brickfields early in the ensuing month. The programme will be published in a few days. Former regattas held at the Brickfields have been highly successful, and have afforded much entertainment to the lovers of aquatic sports, and there is reason to expect that the parties who are getting up the coming one will make it as interesting and successful as those which have been held there before.—*Cork Examiner.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 28.

5th Dragoon Guards—Major General the Honorable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., removed to the 11th Light Dragoons: August 8.

11th—Major General the Earl of Cardigan, K.C.B., from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel, vice General Sir Henry Wyndham, K.C.B., deceased: August 9.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 28.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Captain Frederick George Bayley to be Adjutant, vice Morris, promoted: July 21.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Brevet Colonel John Clayton to be Colonel, vice Wilkins, removed as a General Officer; Brevet Major George Clement Baillie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Clayton; Second Captain Henry Scharp to be Captain, vice Baillie; Lieutenant William Butler Gomez to be Second Captain, vice Scharp: Aug. 7.

BREVET.

In consequence of the death of General Gustavus Nicolls:—

Colonel Montgomery Williams to be Major-General on the Fixed Establishment of the Royal Engineers: Aug. 2.

General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Supernumerary on the List of General Officers in the Royal Engineers, to be placed on the Fixed Establishment.

Colonel a Thomas Corpndon Luxmoore and William Faris, retired full-pay of the Royal Engineers, having been senior to Colonel Williams on the effective List of the Corps at the date of their retirement, to be Major-Generals: August 2.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 28.

Notice—The undermentioned days have been fixed for the Examination of Candidates for direct Commissions in the Army, to be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, viz.:—29th October, 1860, and 29th January, 1861.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A reference to the report of the meeting held on Tuesday, in the Town Hall, Belfast, will show that the necessary steps have been taken for inviting the Royal Agricultural Society for Ireland to hold their meeting for 1861 in this town. We have no reason to doubt that the invitation will be accepted, as in no part of the province are such advantages offered, both for the transit of stock and the accommodation of visiters. It is now seventeen years since the society held an exhibition here, but Belfast has a fair claim to the presence of the society in 1861; and though any of those who were at the show in 1843 favour us with a visit next year, we promise that they will see such changes and improvements in Belfast as must astonish and gratify them.

It is to be regretted that there was not a larger attendance at the meeting; but, notwithstanding any deficiency in point of numbers, the general feeling of the town is that the show should be held there, as a very large amount of benefit must accrue to the inhabitants in consequence of the exhibition. The guarantee fund was subscribed, however, notwithstanding the thin attendance—a necessary preliminary which we owe to the prompt and generous liberality of the worthy Mayor and J. B. Houston, Esq. There are, however, numbers of gentlemen, both in town and in the surrounding districts, who, we are certain, will send in their subscriptions to the fund, now that they know it has been determined to invite the society; and all the public companies should give handsome sums, considering that they will reap great advantages from the show. We trust, in a day or two, to be able to congratulate the town on a formal answer from the Royal Agricultural Society; and, in the meantime, it is pleasant to find that the North-East Society has acted so promptly in the matter with the various public bodies of Belfast. —*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE TRA TRADE, AUGUST 27.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 940,671lb., which is a decrease of 6,644lb., compared with the previous statement.

The accounts received of the harvest from all parts of France within the last three days are gratifying. In all the department of the south-west, beyond the Loire, three-fourths of the wheat is saved. The wheat crop is all housed in the southern and south-eastern departments. In the neighbourhood of Paris, and in the northern departments of France, where the wheat is still on the ground, with the present fine harvest weather, and the glass steady at fair, we may reasonably expect that all will be saved.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE TRA TRADE IN KILKENNY.—Since our last publication there has been a most favourable phase in the weather than any which we have been able to report for a considerable time; but still we regret to say that there is or has been no indication yet of settled weather. Saturday was fine but gloomy, with a gale in the evening lasting nearly an hour, and doing some slight injury by partially shedding some over-ripe wheat. Sunday was fine throughout the day, with grateful sunshine, but there was a smart shower in the evening, and more rain during the night. Monday presented us with bright and warm intervals between few rather heavy showers. Yesterday was opening with occasional hills of light rain. The wind throughout the four days constantly vered about, remaining stationary in no point for more than a few hours. Notwithstanding all the rain and cold, the country looks remarkably well, and if Providence should now at this most critical season, vouchsafe a short interval of fine weather, something approaching an average harvest might yet be hoped for.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

PRAYER FOR FINE WEATHER.

The following circular on the subject of the weather has been addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the clergy of his diocese:—

"LAMBETH, August 24.

"REVEREND SIR,—The present season affords so unfavourable a prospect for the ensuing harvest, that our fears may justly be excited, and disposes us to prayer and humiliation. But much difficulty exists in regard to any general measure (not to mention other objections), from the variety of climate in different parts of the country. There can, however, be no doubt respecting the alarming state of agricultural prospects in Kent; and I am led to recommend to my clergy that they appoint a special service in their respective parishes, when they may direct attention to the prayer provided in the Liturgy for such occasions, and exhort their people to such private humiliation and devotion as may testify their sense of unworthiness, and their dependence upon Almighty God for the removal of His judgments, and the continuance of His mercy to our limbs.—I am, reverend sir, your affectionate friend and brother, "J. B. CANTUAR."

The Bishop of Oxford has also addressed the following letter to the archdeacons of his diocese:—

"August 24.

"MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,—The time appears to me to have come when the continuance of wet weather, by preventing the gathering in of the fruits of the earth in their season, may be considered as one of the judgments of Almighty God, to be averted by our humble prayer and intercession. I, therefore, request you to inform the clergy of your archdeaconry that it is my desire that they will say in the service of the church the appointed prayer for fine weather.—I remain, my dear archdeacon, your faithful friend and brother, "S. OXON."

THE NEW BARONY OF KINNAIRD.—The *Gazette* has announced that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon Lord Kinnaird the grant of an English barony, by the name, style, and title of Lord Kinnaird of Kinnaird, N.B., with a special remainder to his lordship's brother, the Hon. Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, M.P., for Perth. This is not the first occasion upon which the honour of a seat in the House of Peers has been conferred on hisfordship by the Crown, inasmuch as in June, 1831, he was created Baron Rossie of Rossie, county Perth, which, by a sort of legal or heraldic fiction, is said to be "in the peerage of the United Kingdom." By the death, however, of his lordship's two sons in 1851 and in the present year respectively, the English title so conferred would naturally have been destined to extinction at his lordship's death, whenever that event may occur, and, accordingly, the Crown has been advised to deal with the title of Kinnaird in precisely the same manner in which it has recently dealt with the barony of Brougham—namely to bestow on the present lord a re-grant of his English title with an extension of the remainder in favour of his brother. Considering the widely-extended connections of his lordship among the noble houses of Leinster, Bessborough, Ponsonby, De Ros, and other leading Whig families, and that he has once or twice held an office in the Administration, and also that Mr. Arthur Kinnaird has represented the city of Perth in Parliament in the Liberal interest for some 10 years, it is not to be wondered at that he has received such a special mark of favour at the hands of the Cr

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent dating from Paris, August 27th, writes as follows:—

Garibaldi's success surpasses all expectation. Where he fights he conquers, and in addition the forces sent against him hoist the national colours, and swell the number of his army. The telegraph will have already informed you of the capitulation of the garrison of Reggio, and of the two brigades sent to oppose the landing of Cosenz having gone over to him *en masse*. But even before this the Neapolitan forces had showed what they meant to do. The facts I am about to relate proceed from no equivocal source. General Floras, territorial commander of Apulia, transmitted to the Minister at War at Naples the following despatch, dated—

"Bari, August 19.

"The day before yesterday an insurrection broke out at Foggia. The garrison, consisting of dragoons, made common cause with the people, crying '*Viva Vittor Emmanuele! Viva Garibaldi!*' I sent two companies of the 13th Foot to put down the rebels, but they followed the example of the dragoons. I then proceeded personally to Foggia, and ordered the troops to leave the town. They appeared willing to obey, and assembled readily enough; but just as they were about to march, they turned round and fraternised with the people, so I had to return with my staff."

When a Neapolitan general gives this account of his own men, there is no reason for not believing the wholesale desertion announced by telegraph. If these examples are followed as Garibaldi advances, his march to Naples will be more rapid than even his partisans anticipated. I must not omit to state that the navy is exactly in the same predicament as the army. As soon as the news of the arrival of the Queen of England with a cargo of rifled guns became known, Admiral Salayar, who directs the naval operations against Garibaldi, sent a despatch to head-quarters, intimating that he would throw up his command, unless the Borbone (a fine steam frigate lying in the harbour at Naples) was sent out to him. The Government gave immediate orders for the Borbone to clear out, but somehow the engineers were found to be laid up, and the stokers were not to be found at all! The Borbone, therefore, remained at her moorings, and the same evening, according to a letter before me, an attempt was made to cut her out by a Garibaldian cruiser. I should add that the correspondent of the *Debats*, who also notices this affair, states that the Garibaldian vessel only loomed indistinctly in the darkness, and cleared off on the Tancredi firing two or three guns after her. The same writer mentions that the crew of the Fulminante clapped their officers under hatches, fearing lest they should give them up to Garibaldi. He considers this and the demonstration of the Tancredi as a proof of the fidelity of the navy to the King. Some people are easily pleased. Your readers will probably arrive at an opposite conclusion. The naval forces at Castellamare might, if so disposed, have prevented a single boatload of Garibaldians from landing in Calabria, but the heart of the officers is in the national cause, and they hold aloof for the nonce, not caring, possibly, to incur the reproach of treason, but ready to join Garibaldi the moment his success on the mainland appears certain.

At Naples the state of the public mind displays a degree of panic which borders on the ludicrous. The following anecdote is given by a private letter:—

"I was sitting yesterday afternoon sipping ices at the *Cafe d'Europa*, where all the most advanced annexionists congregate. Suddenly the buzz of conversation (all of the most bombastic kind) was interrupted by the report of a musket. There was a general rush. In a minute the *cafe* was empty, half-finished ices showing how precipitate had been the flight. The shops were closed in all haste, the house doors slammed to—in a word, there was a general *sauve qui peut*. A lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Guard soon after came to the *cafe*, and explained that the musket had been fired by mistake. 'Ah! Signor Calonello,' exclaimed one of the few who had not run away, 'we trust in you; we are all brethren now, are we not?' 'Certainly,' retorted the colonel, and the two brave men embraced. It is hard to say (observes the writer) which show the greatest cowardice—the soldiers or the people."

About a week ago M. de Sacy, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, received the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honour. He has lost no time in repaying the obligation. I find in the *Debats*, under his signature, an article attacking England "for her menacing armaments," and full of the wretched twaddle about Imperial moderation, and the absurd nonsense about the "pacific armaments of France," which we are accustomed to find in the *Pays, Patrie*, and *Constitutionnel*. The English Cabinet has "originated and kept up" "a panic;" and M. de Sacy tells us that this must be put a stop to, or we shall smart for it. It is sad for those who remember the *Debats* in its palmy days to find it degraded to the level of the *Journal de l'Empire* of 1810.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the reconciliation between Austria and Russia is on the eve of taking place. The Czar has invited the Emperor of Austria to the great manœuvres which are to take place at Warsaw, in September. This important information is communicated by the *Czas*, the official Warsaw journal.

The Imperial speech at Lyons was the principal topic of conversation in Paris to-day. I find it almost universally considered as tantamount to a defiance. The "Emperor snaps his fingers at Europe, and particularly at England"—this is the nearest approach I can give to the very energetic phrase by which the general public translates his Majesty's periods—commercial people think it highly unsatisfactory.

A private letter which has been communicated to me ascribes the enthusiasm with which the Emperor was received at Lyons to the gratitude of the Lyonese, who are the largest gainers by the treaty with England. This may be, but I have reason to believe that precautions were taken that there should be no lack of the *arua popularis*.

The Emperor arrives at Chambery to-day, where, it seems, we are to have another speech.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan calls the attention of its readers to certain demonstrations got up here and there in that city by partisans of Austria. Thus, on the 18th, a toast was drunk to the Emperor of Austria in a public coffee-house; this becoming immediately known, a crowd assembled before the place, and the people were about to proceed to extremities when a strong force of carbineers arrived and prevented all disturbance. The coffee-house has since been closed by order of the Questure (Prefecture of Police). Again, on the 24th, similar manifestations occurred on other points, and the police had to interfere as before.

RUSSIA.

A correspondent, under date St. Petersburg, August 24th, says:—

The Emperor has just adopted a resolution which cannot be without a certain signification in the present situation of affairs, when a great part of Europe, as was the case in the time of the First Empire, stands face to face with France.

The Holy Alliance, which twice contributed so powerfully to the fall and to the banishment of the First Napoleon, was, as is well known, the work principally of the Emperor Alexander I. of Russia. He decreed at that time that two regiments of the Guard should bear the names respectively of the Emperor Francis I. of Austria and King William III. of Prussia, of which these two sovereigns and their descendants were always to remain honorary colonels. This day Alexander II., in order to perpetuate the memory of the benefits which the Holy Alliance had rendered by procuring peace, and the establishment of legal order and tranquillity throughout the whole of Europe, decreed that these two regiments, which had been much engaged during the preceding wars with France, should never again be separated, but should form in future a special brigade, under the name of Brigade of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and of the sovereigns, heir successors, who should mount their respective thrones.

This circumstance, which brings to mind melancholy souvenirs of the Napoleon family in France, corroborates with many the opinion that the resurrection of the Holy Alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria is not so far off as is generally supposed.

Men who from their social position are acquainted with all that passes at the Court of St. Petersburg, and the two great parties into which it is divided—the one endeavouring to unite, as in the time of Alexander I. and of Nicholas, the Russian policy to that of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic Confederation; the other, at the head of which is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Gortschakoff, has dreamt for the last four years of an intimate alliance, which they cannot succeed in forming, with France—these men think with reason that the force of circumstances will necessarily re-establish, sooner or later, a complete understanding, founded on the true principles of order and conservatism, between the three powerful Sovereigns of the North, which will place them in a position to secure the happiness of the people and the stability of the dynasties of Europe. The remembrance of this alliance at the time when the armies of these three Sovereigns combated side by side with that of England, when they were on the point of succumbing before the power of the First Napoleon, cannot be forgotten nor effaced from the memory of any man who bears in his bosom a truly English heart.

According to what I am assured here it was the Prince Regent of Prussia who first understood the important influence which Prussia, Russia, and Austria, united by a common understanding, would be able to exercise upon the present disquieting situation of Europe. From that moment the Prince Regent has neglected nothing capable of bringing about the desired *rapprochement* between Russia and Austria. This event would have been realised ere now had it not been for the diplomatic machinations practised with a view to prevent it by Prince Gortschakoff. Now, however, certain indications, manifested as well at Vienna as at St. Petersburg, lead to the hope that the Emperor of Austria, and it is thought also the King of Bavaria, will be present at the interview which is to take place in September next at Warsaw between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Czar, Alexander II. of Russia. This event, if it should really be accomplished, would be, without doubt, a pledge for the peace and security of all Europe.

THE INVASION OF CALABRIA.

The probable plans of Garibaldi are sketched in the following letter, dated Messina, August 20:—

More details have come to my knowledge concerning Garibaldi's successful landing. It was at half-past ten o'clock p.m. that Garibaldi and Turr started on board of the Franklin from Taormina. They had on board about 1,200 men, the steamer Torina following them close with 2,600 others on board. The expedition sailed all night unmolested towards the Calabrian coast, and at 2-20 am. entered the small harbour of Melito, in Southern Calabria. Garibaldi was of course on the deck of the Franklin, and took the command of both ships. The Torino, in the hurry of gaining a landing place, ran aground, and the Franklin (which has just arrived here with the intelligence I send you) tried for six hours to get her off without success. No opposition whatever was offered to Garibaldi, for Melito was not occupied by Neapolitan troops, nor was any Neapolitan vessel near at the time. The landing of Garibaldi's men was effected in perfect order, and the place was militarily occupied by them. From what I heard on board of the Franklin, Garibaldi intends to attack Reggio to-night; but all will depend upon Missori's movements and upon the forces the enemy can summon to defend that town.

Garibaldi's plans seem to me clear enough. Whilst he marches on Reggio, Missori will proceed from Aspromonte towards the seashore, across the rough paths of the neighbouring mountains, and take the forts of Scylla and Torre del Cavallo in the rear. At the same time the divisions which are still at the Faro will sail in the same direction, so that the Neapolitan line of defence will be attacked on both sides at once. Nor can this plan be thwarted by the Neapolitan navy, for the Queen of England, I hear, will be ready for action this evening, and her guns, including two 80-pounders, will check any attempt of the enemy's ships.

The Franklin left Melito yesterday at 11 a.m., under American colours, and on her way up to Messina was reconnoitred by the Fulminante and by another Neapolitan man-of-war. Both these vessels were cleared for action, but after a short time they thought better of it and steamed off in an opposite direction. The Neapolitan garrison of the citadel did not disturb our sleep last night. One of its sentries, however, did his best, to shoot an English gentleman who was taking a row round the port in a small boat. Fortunately, however, the ball passed through the boat without injuring either the boatmen or the gentleman. Whilst I am writing drums are beating in all directions. It is Medici's division making preparation for the march. Medici will go to the Faro, and wait there for further orders. What will be the attitude of the Neapolitan commander of this citadel I cannot tell. Some days ago he declared he would open fire on Messina as soon as Garibaldi had set foot in Calabria. Should he be foolish and inhuman enough to keep his word, her Majesty's ships have nothing to fear. They are in good hands, for we have in this port the Scylla, which is commanded by Captain Lambert, who, as I told you in my former letters, is one of the ablest, most resolute, and most distinguished officers of her Majesty's navy. You may depend upon it he will know how to protect his countrymen.

THE POPE'S OWN BADLY-OFFS.

The turning-point in the fortunes of the Irish crusaders has not yet arrived, and matters are altogether looking as dismal as when the brigade first set foot on the soil of Italy. One Denis O'Keefe, smarting under his manifold wrongs, has addressed the following to an official at Spoleto:—

"Spoleto, August 4.

"Dear Sir,—I approach you with this memorial on behalf of myself and about 90 others, all British subjects, in prison in this town, confined in the citadel, for refusing to sign the oath of allegiance to his Holiness for four years. We are badly situated in every way, not having proper food, and huddled together on some dirty straw. We are closely confined, having two guards placed on us night and day, which prevents us from getting a clean sheet of paper to address you. Dear sir, we are ignorant of the length of time we are to be here, and we now claim protection as British subjects from you, hoping you will exert your influence to have us released immediately, and sent home. We are now fifteen days in prison, and have suffered greatly in health from such close confinement. Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.—I remain, sir, your respectful servant, "Denis O'Keefe."

Another unhappy man writes as follows, under date of Rome, August 7:—

"From information I have recently received I have reason to believe that the Irish in Spoleto are in a very insubordinate and discontented state. It it said that an outbreak occurred there the other day, to quell which the Roman Carbinieri were called in by Colonel Pimodan, contrary to the wishes of the officer commanding the Irish Brigade; that more than one Irishman was cut down by the Carbinieri, one, it is said, by Colonel Pimodan himself, and that a very ill feeling will arise between the Irish and Roman troops in consequence of this collision. It is further stated that General Lamoriciere is desirous of distributing the Irish among various foreign regiments, instead of forming them into a distinct Irish Brigade; and that he is not favourable to the Irish officers, and would be glad of an opportunity of supplanting them by young men of good family from other countries, who, from the scarcity of commissions, are now serving in the ranks of the Papal army. It is also said that the Irish clergy here are much offended at the treatment which their countrymen serving as volunteers have met with from the Papal Government. Numbers continue to leave the brigade. On the 1st instant 50 discharged volunteers left Civita Vecchia for Marseilles, and I have just learnt that 50 more are about to be sent away. Those who left on the 1st were young, undersized, chiefly of the lowest class of Irish; these previously discharged appear to have been for the most part able-bodied men. Some are still arriving. About 30 recruits came from Marseilles to Civita Vecchia by the steamer which arrived there on the 1st inst."

AN APPEAL BY SYRIAN LADIES.

The Marseilles journals publish the following address:—

SOME LADIES OF THE EUROPEAN COLONY AT BEYROUT TO THE LADIES OF MARSEILLES.

Syria has just been visited by cruel events, which have plunged a numerous Christian population into the most frightful misery. Your hearts will be affected by it, and we do not doubt your charitable zeal, to which we now make an appeal. We do not ask you for any assistance in money to assist the poor creatures around us. Others are charged with the distribution of the sums intended for them. What we ask of you is clothes, linen, and such odds and ends as you no longer require for your own use.

The sufferings of so many families without shelter will be still greater on the approach of winter. There is hardly the means of supplying them with daily bread. We must also think of clothing them, for the robbers have left them nothing but a few tattered rags.

In the work-room we have just fitted up our industry is applied to the making of dresses and clothes for the poor, especially for their little children, from garments cast off by the rich and well to do. We turn everything to account; bits of linen, curtains, canvas, men's and women's dresses.

But, alas! our fingers must soon stop for want of materials to make up. Do not permit them to remain idle, ladies, but collect from about you whatever will supply us with work, and send it to us.

We appeal for our poor unfortunates to the merchants of Marseilles; can they not find in the corners of their warehouses a few cuttings and old pieces to offer us as gifts?

May God bless the charitable efforts you will make in behalf of the unhappy victims in Syria!

Beyrout, August 1, 1860.

(Signed) Countess of Perthuis, president; Eliza von Wechbecker; Eliza Dolrounolska; Adela Cossini; Fanny de Picciotto; E. Pestalozza; J. C. Portallis; Catherine Laurella; Fanny Truilhier; E. Chasseaud; Josephina Laurella; Louisa de Perthuis.

The Empress and the Young Ladies.—When the Emperor and Empress were at Macon, the young ladies of the town were permitted to offer a bouquet to her Majesty. They were headed by Mdlle. Lucotte, the mayor's daughter, who addressed a neatly-turned compliment to the Empress. Her Majesty, drawing the young lady to her, graciously expressed her thanks, and presented her with a gold watch, at the same time embracing her with warmth, which moved all the spectators, and drew forth cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Imperial!*" The young ladies then ranged themselves on each side of the throne, and a deputation of girls from Chardonnay, Uchizy, Plottes, and Les Bressanes, wearing the picturesque costume of the Maconnais, were then admitted to the Empress, and one of them, Mdlle. Cornutrait, of Uchizy, delivered a suitable address, and presented her Majesty with a bouquet. The Empress expressed her thanks, gave the speaker a gold watch, and complimented all the deputation on their good looks and pretty dresses. The girls then withdrew, crying "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Imperial!*"

Opening of the East Indian Railway to Rajmahal.—It is now possible to travel by railway from Calcutta 200 miles along the main line to Rajmahal on the Ganges. The eighty-four miles from Synthia to that station were traversed by an experimental train on the 4th of July. The works were very heavy, and their early completion was most creditable to the engineering staff. When open thirty miles further to Peerpointee, the sanitarium of Darjeeling will be within three days of the metropolis.

Piracy in the Eastern Seas.—In the beginning of April last nine large Lanun pirate prahus made their appearance in the Java Sea, making descents upon several of the islands lying off the south coast of Madura, but they were not very successful in their attempts to obtain booty. They would appear to have been so far on their return home from one of their annual cruises through the Molucca, the Java and the China Seas. Information had been received at Singapore of their having reached the China Sea, and the probability was that unless they should fall in with a Spanish force, they would reach their head-quarters unmolested and with a large number of captives. Prahus which had recently arrived from the Anambas and Natuna groups bring intelligence of these islands having been visited by a fleet of nine large Lanun pirate prahus, each pulling thirty oars double banked. At the Anambas, and lying between the large islands of Siantan and Jamajah, there are a number of small rocky islets and reefs, which furnish large supplies of tripang, shells, &c. In the beginning of June a number of persons, inhabitants of the Anambas, and Malays from Singapore and elsewhere, were busily engaged collecting these articles when the Lanun pirates made their appearance. They anchored outside, and sent a number of boats to the islets, the people of which offered a determined resistance, and considerable loss occurred on either side, the pirates having left twenty of their number behind killed or mortally wounded. The Lanuns eventually gained the day, and carried away with them fifty-four persons, seventeen of whom were inhabitants of Siantan, twelve of Jamajah, and twenty-five were Malays from Singapore and elsewhere. Amongst the killed were the nakoda and one of the crew of a Singapore boat. The pirates then proceeded to the Natunas and from Bungoran (Great Natuna) they are reported to have carried away sixty-four of the inhabitants. At one of these places, a haji was amongst the captives, but as soon as his claims to sanctity were known, he was released and sent on shore. From the accounts given in the Java papers there would appear to be still several parties who had not quitted the Molucca seas, and it was therefore to be regretted that there was no naval force at Singapore which could make the attempt to intercept them in the passage across the China sea.

THE NEAPOLITAN CRISIS.

Garibaldi has again made great progress in a brief period of time. The earlier telegrams that described him as landing at Bagnara were incorrect. He did not place his troops between the Neapolitan soldiery and Naples; he disembarked in their rear. Melito was selected as the point of debarkation. In one night, slipping past the Neapolitan ships, who were looking out elsewhere, Garibaldi ran across the Straits, and on the 20th he was master of a portion of Calabria. The Neapolitans had anticipated that he would cross somewhere north of Reggio, and they were completely deceived when he appeared in the south.

It may now be reasonably believed that he rapidly mastered the forts along the coast, at least as far as Scylla. Reggio fell to him probably without a blow. The troops in garrison there were requested by the people to move out, so as not to peril the town. It is stated that they promised to do so, and it would appear from the telegram that they did so, and suffered defeat from the invaders. Retiring into the citadel, they seem to have offered but a feeble resistance, for we read that they soon surrendered. Master of Reggio, Garibaldi must have expelled the Neapolitans from Villa San Giovanni, and have followed up his success by investing the fort at Pezzo. The telegraph tells us that Pezzo has been taken, but does not say whether its garrison fought before they surrendered. Direct from Messina to the 24th we learn that Garibaldi was master of Pezzo, and the arms, artillery, horses, and warlike munitions held by these brigades. Thus, in four days, reinforced by Cosenz, the national leader expelled the Neapolitan troops from the coast defences of the Calabrian shore, at least as far as Pezzo, and it is probable that the terror his approach inspires in the minds of the Neapolitans, and the energy with which he acts, has already carried him nearer to the object of his enterprise—Naples. Observers from Messina are of opinion that the Royal army has fixed upon Monteleone as the place where they will make a stand. It lies on the main road, some fifty miles north of Reggio, and it is not likely that Garibaldi will press on so far until he has secured the country in his rear by giving arms to the people, and has fully completed his communication by sea with Messina. His fleet increases day by day; his military force will be augmented by Calabrian levies; and he will probably be soon master of the Straits, and able to march on. The insurrections in the interior will greatly assist him, and the conduct of the troops who have so readily surrendered cannot fail to exert an influence over the whole Neapolitan army. It is evident that the King's Government is irresolute, or ere this an overwhelming force would have been pushed forward into Calabria to meet the invaders. Are we to infer that the King has no reliance on his troops, or that the military authorities think it wiser to fight Garibaldi at Naples with a whole kingdom at his back, than to fight him in Calabria before he has obtained a firm hold of the country? Truly is it said, that if the Italian Captain succeeds in his enterprise in the teeth of a large army of trained soldiers and a powerful fleet, it will be an emphatic proof that the Monarch of Naples has forfeited alike the confidence of his troops and the respect and affection of his people.

The cause of that monarch is undoubtedly regarded as lost. Even Prince Lucien Murat has thought it expedient to declare formally what he will do under certain contingencies. A letter has appeared in the papers from this gentleman, and if it be genuine it discloses some curious facts. First, it appears officially that the pretender has "adherents," for he says they have written to him, and he makes his answer in public in order that he may not compromise them by making it through the post-office. The letter professes the orthodox veneration for universal suffrage. Hampered by relationship to the Emperor of the French, the *beau cousin* is commendably desirous of not doing anything that might lead to the belief that the Emperor, who "is solely intent on the welfare and independence of nations," so says the Prince, is really thinking of replacing his relatives on thrones. This is only just to the relative of the disinterested Prince. Actuated by this honourable feeling, Prince Lucien is of opinion that a constitutional government should be established to prevent anarchy or invasion; but since he wrote on the 19th, invasion has taken place, and before he wrote what professes to be a constitutional government had set itself up at Naples. Nevertheless, Prince Lucien thinks he is the man to set up a constitution, and he makes this frank appeal to his adherents:—

"It is proper for you to know," he says, "that I would not take part in the movements of your kingdom unless the people, released from all external influence whatsoever, should have legally and solemnly manifested the desire of having in me a pledge of independence and prosperity."

Naples will be sure to appreciate this magnanimity on the part of the heir of Joachim Murat, and will be sure to appreciate also the consequences of expressing its will in his favour. If the Neapolitans determined to accept Prince Lucien as a "pledge of independence and prosperity," he is kind enough to tell them what the result would be. He says:—

"I should then be strong in the assent of my cousin; I should then bring with me the French alliance, the sole and sure guarantee to this nation of lasting independence."

The Neapolitans must be grateful for the candour of a pretender who so frankly foreshadows the results of success on his part, and doubly grateful when they reflect that, besides Garibaldi, there is another gentleman in Europe who, for their benefit, and for the benefit of Italy, is so ready to sacrifice all his private interests. It is charming to observe how the actual king is set aside in this letter, which is candid enough to be apocryphal, and complacently foolish enough to be authentic.—*Globe.*

THE FRENCH IN THE EAST.

The experience of two centuries has proved that the French are incapable of colonisation. In 1661 the great Colbert sketched a colonial policy which succeeded only so long as his spirit animated it, and commercial reform kept pace with the acquisition of new territory. One by one the settlements in the West and East which were taken possession of by his chartered companies were snatched from their grasp by foreign conquest, or abandoned in despair by men who sighed for the pleasures of France. Acadia, Louisiana, all the Western colonies except Martinique and Guiana, Madagascar, the Mauritius, India, successively passed from them. The peace of 1815 found France humbled at home and crippled abroad, with a commercial system worthy of the days of feudalism, and a national antagonism to all the hard, practical elements of character which make colonies possible and their people prosperous. Egypt had been the dream of the first Napoleon. Through Egypt was he to humble England, and in Egypt he met with his first reverses. After a rest of fifteen years it was reserved for the Bourbons to revive a policy which had been buried in the grave of Colbert. The first act was seen in the conquest of Algiers caused by an insult not more intolerable than that which led to the annexation of Pegu. The dormant spirit was awakened, and the peaceful Louis Philippe conceived the scheme of French "protectorates" in the Pacific. In time the Pacific, no less than the Mediterranean, was to be a French lake. New Zealand was to be colonised, but the English anticipated him. Northern Australia was to absorb the commerce of the rich Eastern Archipelago for France, but, when the founders of the new settlement landed at Port Essington, they saw that they were again too late.

Hence Louis Napoleon wrote in 1841, in a *brochure* on the colonies in the Pacific, that the more France extends her settlements, instead of developing those she already possesses, the more she weakens her power. Calculating that Algiers, Guadaloupe and Martinique, Guiana, Bourbon, the "African Station" and the Marquesas, and Society Islands, require 90,000 men for their defence, he came to the conclusion that Algiers and Guiana are alone worth retaining. Then he was an exile, and studied history that he might one day be a ruler of men. Ten years saw him Emperor by a *coup d'état*, and now his policy is reversed. To be great, France must be internally prosperous. To be prosperous, France must have an annually increasing trade, her *bourgeoise* must be content, her *ouvriers* fed. To be happy, France must be conscious of greatness, must be glorious. Wealth and glory are what the nations seek, and it has ever been Louis Napoleon's principle to "walk at the head of the ideas of the age." A commercial treaty with England which strikes at the root of the old political economy for the moment disarms the suspicion of an ally, and lays the basis of an enriching commerce. The most energetic efforts are made to foster a slave trade for the supply of labour to the colonies he once despised, and that trade is made the ground of a demand that the Indian coolie market shall be open to France. In once more reviving the ambitious dreams of Colbert, and the inflated expectations of the house of Orleans, Louis Napoleon ministers to the real prosperity, and feeds the hungry passions of the mob which he rules. In the extension of territory the merchant sees new markets, the faubourgs new glory, the priests a new field for the church, the statesman a new source of rivalry to England, a new means of fighting her with her weapons. The relation of France to the East hitherto has consisted only of a nominal protectorate of the Latin Church, an officious interference with the affairs of Egypt, and an incessant intermeddling with the tribes of Syria and the intrigues of Persia. She views with envy the double chain of military strongholds, which, branching out from Gibraltar command both the routes to our Indian Empire. On the one side she sees Malta, Perim, Aden, Ceylon, and Singapore; on the other Ascension, St. Helena, the Cape, and the Mauritius. For these she must have equivalents. And now her evident object is to establish what may be called political or military stations, commanding the overland route and the eastern seas.

There is no spot on the coast of Africa, from Mogador to Delagoa Bay, no island from Madagascar to Chusan, which her ambition does not embrace, on the independence of which she has not made attempts. We do not fear them, but in the present crisis they are worthy of observation as a whole. Her European policy is to reduce the Great Powers to satrapies. Through Spain she tried the strength of Morocco, an empire as large as ancient Gaul. Her most popular writers urge that she should place herself at the head of a great Mahometan league extending from Morocco to Mecca. Algiers is already hers. Tunis is under her influence. Tripoli would soon follow. Egypt comes next, with the Pacha at her back, with his court filled with her emissaries, with the steamers, railways, and all public works conducted by her agents. She is ready to buy up the Suez Canal Company of M. Lesseps when it becomes insolvent, so as to obtain a permanent footing in a land out of which the great Napoleon escaped with difficulty. Spain and Italy her satraps, the Sicilian difficulty waiting her action, the Mediterranean would thus become literally a French lake, while our route to India would lie at the mercy of an ally who hates us. Malta would then be of little use; Gibraltar would be commanded by her as suzerain of Morocco. Sailing down the Red Sea we come to Abyssinia. A mission has been appointed, and two steamers with stores and materials have been busy taking possession of a spot near Massowah, which is the only channel of Red Sea trade with Abyssinia, and which is recommended by the *Debats* as commanding the Aden route. So shameless is the treaty formed with a rebel, Dejal Ne-Goose, who has just been driven out of the country by the Emperor Theodore, that even Louis Napoleon has declined to ratify it at present. Farther south is the Somali country, notorious as the seat of a trade in girls to supply the seraglios of Mecca and Persia. To put it down, we made a treaty with the elders in 1856. The French steamer Yemen has visited them, the Abyssinian Mission has held several conferences with them, and immediately the slave trade revives. Farther south we have Zanzibar, the territory of our faithful ally, the Imam of Muscat, and a place where many of our own subjects are engaged as traders. The *La Cordeliere* has forced the ruler there to grant some most humiliating concessions to the French under the threat of bombarding the town. So complicated have matters become there, that we found it necessary to appoint a special commission to settle them. Our consul was driven out of Mozambique, by the supporters of the French slave trade, to Bourbon. The Comora Isles, between Madagascar and the west coast of Africa, are French. The French settlements in Madagascar are mere slave depots, but they are the bases for incessant intrigue. On the other side is Bourbon, now a regular station for French ships of war. The projected line of French steamers from Suez to Shanghai will further strengthen their position in the Indian Ocean.—*Friend of India.*

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND—PUBLIC MEETING IN BELFAST.

On Tuesday, a large, important, and very influential meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of inviting the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to hold their show in Belfast in 1861."

The chair was occupied by the Mayor of Belfast (William Ewart, jun., Esq.)

Amongst those present were—Sir H Cairns, M P; H M'Neile, J P, High Sheriff county Antrim; W T B Lyons, J P; John Hancock, J P; J W Maxwell, J P, Finnebrogue; Edward Walkington, Robert Boag, F Fforde, Raughlin; John Borthwick, J P; Thos Parsons, Wm Dunville, J P; Dr Patterson, J Bristow, Dr Ferguson, Wm Charley, J P; David Taylor, Robert Carlile, John Thomson, J P; J B Houston, J P, High Sheriff county Down; Alexander Dickson, Adam Brown, Capt Thornhill, secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society for Ireland; J C Price, J P, Saintfield; J A Henderson, Theobald Bushell, J P; Charles Duffin, H T Higginson, J P; Dr Ritchie, Ballymacarrett; Wm Bell, T M'Clure, J P; J Wilson, T Musgrave, George Martin, Robert Lindsay, and A H Montgomery, Esqrs.

It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that Mr. G. G. Bingham, secretary to the North-East Agricultural Association, act as secretary.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, my attention having been called, through the public press, to the fact that the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland wished for proposals for holding the show of 1861 any place in Ulster, I consulted with the chairman of the Harbour Board, Mr. Clarke, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bristow, as to the desirability of making an effort to have the show in Belfast. Now, as seventeen years have elapsed since the show was here before, and as the other chief districts in Ulster have had the shows in them recently, it did appear to us individually that it would be well to make an attempt to have it in Belfast; but as the success of the show mainly can depend on the support that will be received from the gentry of the province who take an interest in agriculture, we determined to wait upon the North-East Agricultural Association, in order to ask their opinion of the matter, and, if it were favourable, to ask their co-operation and support. We waited accordingly upon that body, and we were very courteously received, indeed. I am happy to tell you that, so far from their being any jealousy on the part of the smaller society, they unanimously came to the resolution to give the show the very best support that can be obtained in Belfast. Looking upon that as a pledge that the gentry of the country will do their duty, it was thought desirable that the present meeting should be called to give the public generally an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the matter. I will now leave it to others to point out to you the advantages of this course, and the difficulties that are in the way. I believe the advantages would be very great, indeed, to the town and the province, and the difficulties, I hope, will be easily surmounted. It having reached the Royal Agricultural Association that this meeting was to be held, the secretary, Captain Thornhill, was requested to attend it. He is now present, and will give any information that may be required of him.

Dr. Patterson—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the following resolution has been put into my hand, and which I now beg to move:—

"That this meeting warmly approve of the proposal to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their show for 1861 in Belfast, believing that it would be productive of very great advantage to the town of Belfast and the province of Ulster generally, and that a committee be appointed to effect this desirable object."

Sir, it is now seventeen years, as you have stated, since this society held its meeting here. Though so many years have elapsed since that time it will be in the recollection of many of the inhabitants what a large proportion of the gentry, not only of this country but of England and Scotland, visited us on that occasion—so much so that accommodation was difficult to procure for them. This, of course, circulated a large amount of money amongst the people generally. Doubtless many of the same individuals will again visit us, and they will have an opportunity, should the society determine on holding their show here, of seeing the vast improvements which Belfast has made in the intervening years. They will see our town and our harbour, which has been wonderfully improved under the Harbour Commissioners, so ably presided over by Mr. Clarke; and, sir, I think very few will deny that vast improvements have been made by the Town Council, notwithstanding that some may differ as to the constitution of that body. I am sure they will see that our streets and town have been greatly improved. I will now venture to promise, on the part of the Town Council, that they will give every facility in their power for granting accommodation, so that the show may be held successfully.

William Charley, Esq., J.P. (Seymour Hill), said he had been requested, in the absence of Mr. Richardson, Glenmore, to second the resolution. He believed one of the greatest advantages in bringing the show to Belfast would be that it would bring stock over to Belfast from all parts of the United Kingdom, whereas their local society only allowed competition from the four counties. They would also have the advantage of having high premiums offered to them.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

Mr. Hancock read the figures in regard to the show held in Belfast in 1843. First, £500 were given to the Royal Society; then £1,185, expenses for show-yard and banqueting-room; £837 11s 2d for dinner, ball, and music; and £431 11s 7d for printing, advertising, &c., making the whole sum £2,954. The receipts were—first, £652 8s 1d for entrance to show-yard; dinner and ball, £1,110 4s; making a total of £1,762, 12 1d. There was then a loss of £1,190, which had to be paid by subscriptions received by the then Mayor of the town, Mr. Dunbar. Of the subscriptions Antrim contributed £556 19s; Down, £529 9s; Armagh, £204; Tyrone, £87; and the remainder was made up by the other counties in Ulster. The expenditure for the Armagh show was—£500 to the society; £1,391 19s 6d for the show-yard and banqueting-room; £315 1s 9d for dinner, ball, and music; general expenses, secretary, printing, advertising, &c., £333 5s 11d; total, £2,540 7s 2d. The receipts were—entrance to show-yard, £610 14s 7d; dinner and ball, £482 19s 1d; making £1,093 13s 8d. The deficit was £1,446 13s 6d, which was afterwards made up by subscriptions. Upon the general question, Mr. Hancock said he had no doubt that the requisite amount of subscription would be made up, and that he was authorised to attend there that day, on behalf of Lord Lurgan, to state that his lordship would be happy to co-operate in any way in his power with the meeting.

Mr. Charley said he was informed by Mr. John S. Crawford that in Belfast, in 1843, they expended £800 upon a pavilion, and that could now be avoided.

Mr. John Thomson said it all depended on the fact that there were 1,000 persons to dine and dance, and there had to be a proper place for them.

Mr. Lyons then moved that a subscription list be opened.

Mr. Bristow begged to second the motion.

The motion was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Sir H. M. Cairns—By what date must an answer be given to the Royal Society?

Captain Thornhill—On Thursday. The guarantee is not required to be signed until March, but the chairman and secretary of this meeting would require to write to the council, that the guarantee fund would be forthcoming in March.

The Chairman subsequently announced that the subscription list just opened amounted to £200, and he had no hesitation in making the proposal and offering the guarantee—(applause)—and Mr. Houston had offered to join him in it. (Applause.) Therefore, the proposal would be sent off that evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maxwell moved that the Mayor vacate the chair, and that H. H. M'Neile, Esq., be called thereto, which being done, he moved that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his kindness in convening the meeting and presiding thereat, and for his public spirit in offering the required guarantee.

Sir H. M. Cairnes seconded the motion, which was passed with acclamation.

The Mayor acknowledged the compliment. With regard to the guarantee, he felt no apprehension, as the spirit of the Province of Ulster would not, he believed, allow him to suffer any loss.—*Abridged from the Belfast News-Letter.*

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday—

Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following guardians were present:—Messrs. J. J. Butler, B. Norwood, J.P.; J. Norwood, V.C.; J. C. Joseph, J. Malley, Thomas Arkins, Thomas Cosgrave, G. Thorp, and Dr. Brady; Capt. Robinson, P.L.I., also attended.

State of the House.—Remaining on Saturday, 18th August, 1,603; admitted during the week, 67; born 3; discharged 88; died 2; remaining on Saturday, 25th inst., 1,583.

Mr. J. Malley read the report of the committee appointed a fortnight since to inquire whether there should be a reduction of the number of officers in the house. The committee report that they do not recommend any reduction in the number of the officers of the union pending the contemplated change in the law respecting the relief of deserted children. The committee refer to the statistics accompanying the report, showing the expenditure of the union for officers' salaries since the year 1847, and the numbers relieved each year from that period to the present. The following are the statistics referred to:—

Return showing the salaries and rations of officer, yearly cost, and the number of inmates, from 25th March, 1847, to 25th March, 1860:—

March.	March.	Cost.	Inmates.
From 25th, 1847, to	25th, 1848,	£2108 13 7	3396
From ... 1848, to	... 1849,	1914 5 10	2416
From ... 1849, to	... 1850,	2118 0 1	2486
From ... 1850, to	... 1851,	1950 7 3	2693
From ... 1851, to	... 1852,	1998 4 0	2760
From ... 1852, to	... 1853,	2028 0 6	3027
From ... 1853, to	... 1854,	2690 10 10	3190
From ... 1854, to	... 1855,	2301 0 10	3315
From ... 1855, to	... 1856,	2629 4 10	3113
From ... 1856, to	... 1857,	2490 4 4	2668
From ... 1857, to	... 1858,	2357 6 10	2400
From ... 1858, to	... 1859,	2310 8 7	1992
From ... 1859, to	... 1860,	2254 1 11	1884

Dr. Brady moved that the above report be received, and that it should lie on the table for a week, to afford the absent guardians an opportunity to consider it.

The motion was seconded, and, after the transaction of some routine business, the board adjourned.

YOUGHAL REGATTA.

Youghal Regatta did not open on Tuesday under the most favourable auspices. The elements seemed to have set themselves resolutely against it. Sol hid his beams, and rain came drizzling down with the most pleasure-abating persistency. A brief postponement of the sports did not eventuate in a clearance of the weather, and though the regatta was begun and the competitors sent on two of the races, the stewards saw the attempt to continue it was vain, and a postponement until yesterday was reluctantly decided on.

On Monday the weather was beautiful. With the exception of a couple of showers, between two and three o'clock, no rain came down. A good, but not heavy, breeze blew from the west-south-west, and everything was splendid for racing. It was hoped that Tuesday would turn out as favourably, when a most successful regatta would certainly have taken place. But those of the Youghal weatherwise who positively stated, as some of them did on Monday, that it would not hold up, and that a change for the worse would certainly take place, proved correct. Up to half-past nine o'clock that night the wind remained blowing from the west-south-west, but after that it gradually shifted to the south-south-east, clouds rolled in across the sky, and a dull leaden pall met the gaze of those who on yesterday morning anxiously scanned the heavens to note their chances of a pleasant day. Still the hopes of a change were indulged in, and the preparations for the regatta were made without interruption.

The yachts in the harbour on Tuesday were twelve in number; the Sibyl and Rosina, belonging to Sir John Arnott; Peri, the Hon. C. W. M. Smyth; La Traviata, Captain James Seymour; Flirt, Captain O'Bryen; Fidget, G. N. Harvey, jun.; Aileen, Joseph Wheeler; Uriel, Mr. Townsend; Fairy, G. Howe; Fawn, Mr. Holmes; Gem, Mr. Creagh; and Urania, Mr. W. Wise. These were dressed out in their gayest bunting, and a band on board the Peri defied the unpropitious elements, and its brazen concord was wafted ashore as long as any one remained to listen to it.

The number of persons who assembled to witness the commencement of the regatta was pretty fair, considering the hour and nature of the morning; but the weather proved an insuperable barrier to a large gathering, and the ticket-taker's office became little but a sinecure. Knots of people, however, did congregate on the quays and along the roads from which a good view could be obtained and until the rain came down too thickly to be set at defiance by any but the most enthusiastic yachtsman, an air of life and animation not often witnessed in Youghal was given to the town.

The first race was fixed for half-past ten o'clock. It was to be for hookers, open to all boats, the winner getting £7, and the second £3. For this the three following boats had entered:—

Name.	Owner.	From.	Colour.
Victory, ..	Michael Lynch, ..	Ballycotton, ..	White.
New Captain..	Michael Riordan ..	do.	Blue.
Rattler, ..	David Sullivan ..	do.	Green.

These hookers were at their posts in the harbour at the appointed hour, but in consequence of the lowness of the tide and the direction of the wind it was considered that they would not be able to get over the bar; and it was decided to postpone the running until half-past two o'clock, when the flood tide would enable them to go off.

The second race was to take place at half-past eleven o'clock. It was one for yachts of eighteen tons and upwards, open to all, time race, Acker's scale, half a minute a ton, for a prize of £35. For this four yachts were entered, viz:—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.
Aileen,	38	Joseph Wheeler.
Sibyl,	38	Sir John Arnott.
Flirt,	20	Captain O'Bryen.
Rosina,	33	Sir John Arnott.

They all belong to Cork, and were all built by Mr. Wheeler. Captain O'Bryen, who navigated the Sibyl, in the great Channel race from Kingstown, was to sail the same vessel now; and his own craft, it was known, would not run, she having been entered only to make up the number required by the committee's regulations. The Rosina, it was stated, was entered only for a similar reason, so that the match lay altogether between the Sibyl and Aileen.

The same causes of wind and tide which prevented the hookers from getting out operated in a similar manner on the yachts; but it was proposed to obviate it by getting them towed over the bar. While this proposition was being discussed, the rain, which up to that time had not been very heavy, began to come down in a thick drizzle, and it was resolved to postpone the race until twelve o'clock. If the weather did not clear up then, the regatta, it was agreed, should be put off until the following day, but if it did clear up, it was to be proceeded with, and the yachts to be towed out over the bar.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the weather moderated a little, and the steamer Daisy, which now plies on the Blackwater, steamed up opposite the Mall-house, and, having taken the Sibyl, Rosina, and Aileen in tow, proceeded with them to the bar, which is situate something over a mile from the Mall.

At this time the wind was blowing steadily south by east, a slight rain falling, and the sea outside not rough. The Daisy took the yachts out by the north-eastern side of the harbour, and then, when outside the bar, stretched up to the south-west and brought them into a good position opposite the middle of the harbour. At this time, and during the tow up the river, the three little craft had only their mainsails set. Exactly at one o'clock she cast them off. The Sybil was then to windward. To leeward of her was the Rosina, and leeward of all was the Aileen. The start was an excellent one. On the tow ropes being cast off, up went jibs and foresails, and the yachts settled steadily to their work. For one or two seconds only did they hold the positions mentioned above. The Sibyl drew rapidly out and led, closely followed by the Rosina, and with the Aileen a good third. Soon the Sibyl commenced to run ahead very fast, and the Aileen began to overhaul the Rosina. In about a minute she passed her, and the positions then were Sybil leading, Aileen second, and Rosina third. After a tack of five minutes the Sibyl went about, and having got a good offing enough, went right for Ardmore Head, the course being round a flag boat moored off that point, thence to Cable Island, rounding it on the starboard hand, and so back to Youghal. When the Sibyl went about there was a fine breeze from the southward, and with that the boats could stretch well to Ardmore and back to Cable Island and Youghal, but very little beating being necessary. Immediately on the Sibyl running off, the Aileen set her gaff-topsail and pressed on for an offing. The Sibyl was then one-third of a mile ahead, the Aileen being second and the Rosina bringing up the rear. After the lapse of a minute, the Rosina, having gained her offing, went about and shot ahead of the Aileen, which was now forced into the third place. Precisely at ten minutes after one o'clock the Aileen went about and followed her competitors. The Sibyl was then half a mile in advance of the Rosina, and the latter was half a mile in advance of the Aileen. In this order they passed out of sight. During their absence the weather came on exceedingly dirty and thick, heavy rain fell continuously, and a thick mist obscured the view, so that it was considered doubtful whether the yachts could continue the course. This belief soon became the prevailing one. At thirteen minutes after three o'clock the Rosina hove in sight, coming round the eastern point of the harbour, and at twenty-six minutes after three she was followed by the Aileen. Both vessels came up the river, and dropped their anchors opposite the Mall-house.

At forty-three minutes after three the Sibyl came in sight and ran up to her moorings. It then became known that the Rosina and Aileen, in consequence of the state of the weather had not gone the course; but Captain O'Bryen, with a true yachtsman's spirit, held on, went over the ground, and the Sibyl, which he handled so well, was declared the winner.

The use of the Daisy in towing out the yachts was of the greatest advantage to the committee. Had that little vessel not been placed at their disposal by Mr. Harrington, station master of the Cork and Youghal Railway, and superintendent of the Blackwater steam traffic, the race could not have come off. His courtesy, too, did not cause the slightest inconvenience to the traffic, as the steamer was back in time for her up journey to Killahala. The committee tendered him their thanks for his kindness in giving the steamer, and the party whom he very obligingly allowed to go in her to witness the start were profuse in their acknowledgments. It is only just to a gentleman who never spares himself when a kindness can be rendered to mention these facts, which were much spoken of on the regatta quay.

At ten minutes after one o'clock, immediately after the starting of the yachts, the race which had been fixed for twelve o'clock took place. It was one for four-oared yawls, best of heats, open to all, the winner getting £4 and the second £1. For this four boats had been entered, viz:—

Name.	Owner.	From.	Colour.
Royal Alice,	Timothy Shea,	Knockadoon,	Red.
Speedy,	Wm. Morrison,	Ballyandre,	Blue.
Venus,	P. White,	Ardsallagh,	Green.
Mary,	P. Shannon,	Barry's Cove,	White.

The course for these was one of two miles from the Mall-house to a flagboat stationed near the red buoy in the river, thence down to a flagboat moored off Sungborough, and back to the starting point. All the boats got off well, and, after a very stoutly contested race, the Mary came in first, and the Royal Alice second, the Venus being a good third.

This race concluded at a few minutes after two o'clock, and as the rain was then pouring down heavily, and there being no chance of its clearing off, the remainder of the regatta was postponed until yesterday. The undisposed of races on the programme are the following:—

Hookers, open to all boats—first, £7; second ditto, £3. Second class gigs, pulled by watermen, best of heats; first boat, £4; second ditto, £1. Four-oar whale boats, pulled by watermen, best of heats; 1st boat, £4; 2nd do., £1. Blackwater cots, 1st boat, £1; 2nd do., 10s. Sailing yawls, 1st boat, £3; 2nd do., £1. Second class gigs, to be rowed by amateurs under 20 years of age, a lady's purse value £5. Yacht punt race, 1st boat, £1; 2nd do., 5s. Punt chase, 10s. Tub race, 5s. Hookers belonging to Youghal, 1st boat, £7; 2nd do., £3. All yachts under 18 tons, time race, half minute per ton, Acker, £10. Youghal seine boats, best of heats, 1st boat, £4; 2nd do., £1. Yachts not exceeding 5 tons, £5. Ships' boats, rowing match, 1st boat £2; 2nd do., £1. Schooner race, yachts 30 tons and upwards, £30. Sculling match, ships boats, 1st boat, 15s.; 2nd, do., 5s. Six-oar whale-boats, best of heats, 1st boat, £4; second do., £1. Blackwater cots, 1st boat, 15s.; 2nd do., 5s.

These are intended to be followed by fire-works, and the whole to be wound up by a ball in the Mall-house.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE BELFAST LINEN TRADE CIRCULAR.

[Drawn up by a Committee of the Linen Trade, appointed under the sanction of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce.]

Belfast, Monday, August 27.

Flax.—In the markets of the county Armagh district, as also in those of Derry and Strabane, an active demand prevailed, and last week's prices were fully realised. At Cookstown the old flax, noted below, was of inferior quality. In addition, there were about 2 tons new flax at market, which brought from 11s to 13s per stone of 16½lbs; these were composed of very good samples, although in some cases but insufficiently watered and grassed. Reports from some country markets for the past week, from others no returns. Armagh about 17 tons milled, prices, 7s to 11s per stone of 16½lbs; do, about 3 tons hand-scutched, prices, 6s to 8s 3d per stone of 16½lbs; Monaghan about 2 tons hand-scutched, prices, 6s to 7s 6d per stone of 16½lbs; Cootehill about ½ ton hand-scutched, prices, 6s to 8s per stone of 16½lbs; Cookstown about 3 tons milled, prices, 7s 10½d to 10s per stone of 16½lbs; Derry and Strabane about 30 tons milled, prices, 50s to 75s per cwt of 124lbs. Foreign flax—No sales reported.

Yarns.—A fair average demand for home consumption prevails, and several spinners hold forward orders for some numbers. Yarns suitable for power looms are in request—weft lines (from 75's to 130's) and tows are in active demand; rather more doing for export. Stocks, on the whole, keep low; warp lines, of ordinary quality, show symptoms of increase. Prices of all descriptions keep firm.

Brown Linens in Country Markets.—In Armagh, on Tuesday, there was a considerable falling off in supply, as compared with previous markets. Prices were unchanged, but there was an absence of activity in demand. In Lurgan, on Thursday, the market was larger than on previous week. An active demand existed at late prices for all descriptions of damasks and diapers. In Ballymena, on Saturday, there was a fair supply of goods—demand languid, and prices unchanged.

Hand-Loom Linens with Manufacturers.—Light linens for bleaching—Demand is not active, and stocks continue slightly to increase. Prices may be reported as a shade easier. Heavy linens—Stocks remain moderate, but fully up to the demand, which latter is by no means active; prices unchanged. Cloth for dyeing and hollands—Stocks remain moderate, with a fair demand, without any change to note in prices. Linen handkerchiefs—Further improvement in demand has become perceptible. Printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs—Stocks of both moderate, with a fair demand, at former prices. Diapers—Stocks very low, with an active demand at the advanced figures formerly reported. Drills—Heavy makes have become less difficult of sale; light continue in active request; prices are firm.

Power-Loom Linens, Brown.—Light linens for bleaching—Stocks small, though slightly on the increase; production not large, owing to some looms being occupied with goods not intended for bleaching; demand continues quiet. Heavy linens—Stocks are moderate; the demand is principally for the coarser sets, for which some manufacturers continue to hold forward orders. Cloth suitable for the American clothing trade—Demand good, and forward orders held by manufacturers. Roughs—Manufacturers are well supplied with forward orders. For goods deliverable in September a further advance in price has been obtained.

The Imperial Ball at Lyons.—The *salons* of the Hotel de Ville were thrown open at half-past eight; but, as early as six o'clock, a line of carriages were drawn up on the Place des Terreaux, and went on increasing in length until it reached the Place Bellecour. A number of persons waited for three or four hours before they gained admittance. The front of the Hotel de Ville, by which the company entered, was brilliantly illuminated, and the grand staircase leading to the *salons* was magnificently lighted up and ornamented with flowers and evergreens. The inner court, which was arranged, not for dancing, but as a promenade, in order to prevent the ball-rooms from being overcrowded, was a *chef d'œuvre* of good taste and skill. It was converted into a fairy garden, with verdant grass plots and flowers of every colour. The walls surrounding the court had disappeared as high up as the first-floor windows, under hangings of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, while garlands of flowers hung in festoons round the place. The covering of the court was in white and gold, and at the end, from whence rose the staircase leading up to the *salons*, were two statues representing the Rhone and the Saone. Each of them held urns from which water fell into a basin at their feet. All the *salons* of the building were open on the occasion, and were soon crowded with ladies in the richest toilettes and glittering with diamonds, officers in brilliant uniforms, and civil functionaries in richly embroidered costumes. At a quarter past nine the Emperor and the Empress entered the ball-room amidst the loudest acclamations, the band playing the air of *Partant pour la Syrie*, &c. Their Majesties opened the ball with a quadrille, in which the Emperor danced with Madame Brolemann, wife of the Vice-President of the Municipal Council, and the Empress with M. Vaisse, senator. After the quadrille, the Emperor, giving his arm to her Majesty, walked through the rooms, and also through the improvised garden above described. During the whole of their promenade their Majesties were hailed with the warmest acclamations, and both of them appeared much moved at the warmth of the reception given them. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general of division, while the Empress was dressed in white, with the upper part of the corsage edged with diamonds, and with a diadem and splendid necklace of the same. Their Majesties retired at about half-past eleven, but dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning. This ball will remain as one of the most brilliant *fetes* ever given in the city of Lyons."—*Galignani.*

The Fine Gentleman.—I fancy that peculiar product of the past, the fine gentleman, has almost vanished off the face of the earth, and it is disappearing like the beaver or the Red Indian. We can't have fine gentlemen any more, because we can't have the society in which they lived. The people will not obey; the parasites will not be as obsequious as formerly; children do not go down on their knees to beg their parents' blessing; chaplains do not say grace and retire before the pudding; servants do not say your honour and your worship at every moment; tradesmen do not stand hat in hand as the gentleman passes; authors do not wait four hours in gentlemen's anterooms with a fulsome dedication, for which they hope to get five guineas from his lordship. In the days when there were fine gentlemen, Mr. Secretary Pitt's under-secretaries did not dare to sit down before him; but Mr. Pitt, in his turn, went down on his gouty knees to George II.; and when George III. spoke a few kind words to him, Lord Chatham burst into tears of reverential joy and gratitude—so awful was the idea of the monarch, and so great the distinctions of rank. Fancy Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston on their knees whilst the sovereign was reading a despatch, or beginning to cry because Prince Albert said something civil!—*Cornhill Magazine* (for September)

Clever Capture.—A few days ago, a telegram was received by Mr. Hamilton, the chief inspector of the city detective police, from the police authorities of Glasgow, informing him that an inspector of the poor in one of the parishes of that city had decamped with about £100 of the public money, and it was supposed that he had come to London; and a description was given of his person, with a view to his apprehension. Instructions were accordingly given by Mr. Hamilton to Webb, of the detective department, to be on the look-out, and they both made inquiries, the result of which led them to believe that the information they had received was correct, and that the object of search really was in London. They at length learned that there was a probability that he would come to the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, some morning, for a letter. The two officers accordingly took up their station in the hall for one or two mornings, and on Friday, while they were watching, a person came up, whose appearance induced them to believe that he was the party they were in search of. His course of life in London, however, added to the fact that he was differently dressed to what they expected, led them to entertain some doubt, as they only had a description of his person, and if he had denied that he was the party they were seeking for, they would not have felt themselves justified in taking him into custody. They therefore very prudently waited to see what turned up, and the parties sauntered about the hall for nearly half an hour watching each other, the suspected person evidently eyeing the letter department with some anxiety, but at the same time not much liking the appearance of the two officers, and looking particularly hard at Inspector Hamilton, as though he had some knowledge of him. The inspector, seeing this, told Webb he should leave him to push the affair, and went away, and then Webb went into the department where letters are left for parties to apply for, and quietly awaited the result. In a very short time the stranger came in and inquired if there was a letter for him, mentioning a name, and Webb at once saluted him with the exclamation, "Oh, Mr. So-and-so, from Glasgow." The stranger at once admitted that he was the person the officer was in search of, and Webb took him to the head station. The prisoner, who is quite a young man, and who is stated to be very respectably connected, subsequently stated to the officers that he had taken the money for the purpose of coming to London and having "a spree;" but his expedition did not appear to have turned out a very happy one, either in its progress or its termination; for the prisoner states that very shortly after he arrived in London he went to Cremorne, where he was robbed of nearly the whole of the money, and was subsequently reduced to great destitution, and was obliged to sell his clothes for subsistence. The letter he went to apply for he expected to have contained a remittance from his friends in Scotland. The prisoner has since been sent back to Glasgow upon the charge of embezzlement of the public money.

Death of a Notorious "Rogue Elephant."—A correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer* writes from Yaedessa Ella:—"You will be glad to hear that the rogue elephant that has been infesting the jungle between Horagalla, Nagastanie, and this place, for the last three years has been shot in the coffee in front of my bungalow. I happened to call at Horagalla on the 7th July, and there met Mr. S. late of C. R. R. He and I had been after him on a previous occasion. We came over here, bringing a gun, &c., with us, a friend was to follow in the morning with other guns, being determined to kill the beast. While taking tiffin the elephant made his appearance so near the bungalow that we could not resist the temptation; we got within 8 yards of him, when S——, who had the gun, gave him a shot in the temple. He immediately fell, and, being on the side of a very steep hill, he rolled to the bottom—a distance of at least 800 yards. When we got to him, we were glad to find he was quite dead. About six months ago, this brute killed a cooly at Nagastanie, and is supposed to be the same that killed Mr. Robertson at Dolosbagge some two years ago. He was a very large fellow, and, on measuring, we found he was nine feet high."

LORD MAYOR'S COURT—Yesterday.

His Lordship held his usual weekly sitting yesterday, in William-street, for the hearing of summonses.

Mulvany v. Scott.

Mr. John Scott, of Eccles-street, Dublin, was summoned for wages due, by a man named Mulvany, under the following circumstances:—It appears the defendant is a gentleman of property, and the complainant was hired by him as a trainer of dogs, at a yearly salary of £10, together with a suit of clothes, and board and lodging. The sum sued for was the balance due on the whole of the amount, part of which, confessedly, had been paid. The complainant stated that Mr. Scott was fond of going to races, and entertaining fashionable persons at his country house; upon more than one occasion he left the place, and did not return for some days, during which time there were no provisions to be had in the house, except those which he (Mulvany) procured out of his own wages; witness made the agreement with Mr. Scott, that over and above the other matters he was to receive 1s. upon every pound the dogs won; he gave notice to Mr. Scott and left on the day he mentioned; for the last four months he was left in the house without any provisions, clothes, or supplies of any sort.

Mr. Scott appeared in court on a cross-summons, against the complainant, for leaving his employment without permission. He stated that on Saturday last he discharged him.

The Lord Mayor said, that on Mr. Scott's own evidence it was plain his summons could not be entertained.

Mr. Scott said that on the 21st of May he had a settlement with Mulvany up to the 4th of April, which made six months, and in the balance of the account £5 were due; £3 of this were subsequently paid, and £2 still remained due; he gave no notice whatever to Mr. Scott, but left his employment without permission; he left the dogs starving, and went off and got drunk on the money paid him.

The Lord Mayor said he thought the best course would be to pay the man £5 6s. 8d.—Order accordingly.

Mr. M'Kenna appeared for Mulvany.

His Lordship disposed of several other cases, none of which possessed the least public interest.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

James Kearney, John Orr, William Orr, James M'Mahon, and Thomas Whelan, boys under fifteen years of age, were brought up in custody of Acting-inspectors Hughes and Smollen, of the G division, charged with stealing five pint bottles of whiskey, the property of Mr. James Kenny, grocer, of Upper Abbey-street. It appeared from the evidence that between seven and nine o'clock, on Sunday evening last, the above bottles were stolen from the window of the shop, two of which bottles were subsequently got and identified.

Christopher Moran deposed that, in consequence of some information he received, he went to the stores of his master in Boot-lane, where he saw three of the prisoners, who pointed out to him the two bottles alluded to.

Michael Cooney deposed that on Sunday evening he saw the above named prisoners and two other boys, named M'Manus and Robinson, standing outside Mr. Kenny's shop, when two of them entered it, and took from behind the the counter the aforesaid bottles of whiskey, which they handed to persons outside the door. The whole party then repaired to the stores in Boot-lane, where the whiskey was drunk.—The prisoners were remanded.

Bennett's-bridge Fair.—This fair, held on Monday, was but thinly supplied with stock, and generally of inferior quality. The business transacted was more limited than usual. Fat cows averaged from £10 to £15; new milch cows, £10 to £15; strippers, £8 to £11; two year olds, £8 to £11; yearlings, £3 to £5; fat sheep, 40s to 50s; lambs, 25s to 30s; fat pigs, 60s to 65s per cwt; stores, 50s to 70s each; bonhams, 30s to 40s per couple. Horses in very large supply, and there was a demand for anything of a good animal.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Evil Influence of Our Days.—All the voices which have any real influence with an Englishman in easy circumstances, combine to stimulate a low form of energy, which stifles every high one. The newspapers extol his wisdom by assuming that the average intelligence which he represents is, under the name of public opinion, the ultimate and irresponsible ruler of the nation; the novels which he and his family devour with insatiable greediness have no tendency to rouse his imagination, to say nothing of his mind. They are pictures of the everyday life to which he has always been accustomed—sarcastic, sentimental, or ludicrous, as the case may be—but never rising to anything which could ever suggest the existence of tragic dignity or ideal beauty. The human mind has made considerable advances in the last three-and-twenty centuries; but the thousands of Greeks who could enjoy not only Euripides, but Homer and Æschylus, were superior, in some important points, to the millions of Englishmen who in their inmost hearts prefer Pickwick to Shakspere. Even the religion of the present day is made to suit the level of common-place Englishmen. There was a time when Christianity meant the embodiment of all truth and holiness in the midst of a world lying in wickedness. It afterwards included law, liberty, and knowledge, as opposed to the energetic ignorance of the northern barbarians. It now too often means philanthropic societies—excellent things as far as they go, but rather small. Any doctrine now is given up if it either seems uncomfortable or likely to make a disturbance. It is almost universally assumed that the truth of an opinion is tested by its inconsistency with cheerful views of life and nature. Unpleasant doctrines are only preached under incredible forms, and thus serve to spice the enjoyments which they would otherwise destroy.—*Cornhill Magazine (for September).*

The Wreck of the Malabar.—Letters from Point de Galle announces that the whole of the specie of the Malabar, about £280,000, had been recovered. The diving apparatus used was Heinke's patent.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—These wonderful productions have now become so appreciated in every part of the world, that they form a complete household treasure; the worst cases of ulcers, wounds, and every variety of skin diseases for which so many remedies have been tried without effect, readily succumb to their power; they act so miraculously upon the system as to be considered a complete phenomenon in the healing art. For this season they are advocated by many modern practitioners after everything else has proved unsuccessful. Those complaints especially which afflict the sedentary and studious, give way, as mist before the rising sun, to the influence of the Pills; whilst external wounds are as readily healed under the Ointment.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Fixed is Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS

29, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by ... Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

29, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Carter—July 1, at Allahabad, the wife of Noblett St. Leger Carter, Esq., of a daughter.

Hall—August 25, at Gunter's Grove, Fulham-road, the wife of Captain W. King Hall, C.B., her Majesty's ship Royal Adelaide, of a daughter.

Hamilton—August 27, at Strares, the wife of William Cole Hamilton, Esq., late Captain 88th (Connaught Rangers), of a daughter.

Harvey—On the 22d inst., at Plymouth, the wife of Frederick Harvey, Esq., Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. Hero, of a daughter.

Hunt—On the 23d inst., at Wadenhoe House, Northamptonshire, the wife of George Ward Hunt, Esq., of a daughter.

M'Mahon—August 24, at 3, Merrion-square East, the wife of Major M'Mahon, 14th (King's) Light Dragoons, of a son.

Mayne—August 27, at Castleblayney, the wife of Robert Annesley Mayne, Esq., of a son, still-born.

Sadlier—August 24, at Tipperary, the wife of Marshal C. Sadlier, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Campbell and Blake—August 28, by the Rev. P. Kearney, Henry Campbell, Esq., of Gardiner's-place, son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of this city, to Kate Mary, daughter of John Francis Blake, Esq., of Eyre-square, Galway.

Gormley and Maguire—August 28, by special licence, at St. Andrew's Church, Westland-row, William John Gormley, Esq., to Marianne, second daughter of the late Robert Maguire, Esq., of this city.

Roche and Donegan—August 28, by the Rev. A. Maguire, assisted by the Rev. James O'Sullivan, Blackrock, Hugh, son of the late Lieutenant Hugh Roche, R.N., to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Donegan, Esq.

DEATHS.

Beale—August 26, at Waterford, Margaretta, wife of William Beale, formerly of Mountmellick, aged 55.

Hincks—August 25, at Suirview, near Waterford, Ralph Hincks, Esq., aged 80.

MacCrossan—August 29, at 26, Synnot-place, Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Thomas MacCrossan, Esq., M.D., and L.R.C.S.I., youngest son of Henry MacCrossan, Esq., of Legland House, county Tyrone.

Taylor—August 28, at 8, Mount-street, Crescent, Sackville John Taylor, Esq., of Moone, county of Kildare, only son of the late Major Sackville Taylor, 6th Foot.

Westby—August 24, Nicholas Westby, Esq., of York-gate, Regent's-park, and county of Clare.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, Aug. 29.—Arrived—Lady Havelock, Quebec, timber; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Lady Eglinton (s), London, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods—11 colliers.

Sailed—Pauł, Antwerp; Douglas Pennant, Brussels; Flying Fish, New York; Concordia, Brussels; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Jane, Maryport, ore; Calypso (s), Bristol, goods; Margaret Jane, Swansea, timber; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Better Luck Still, Chester, porter; Tamora (s), London, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—August 30.

Morning, 10h 20m. Evening, 10h 42m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES"

For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£3 12 0	Yearly	£1 [illegible]
Halfyearly	[illegible]	Half-yearly	0 13 [illegible]
Quarterly	0 12 0	Quarterly	0 6 [illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

All other communications to be addressed to The Editor.

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to Albert H. Knox, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Offices of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., [illegible] David Tolman—Thursday, August 30, 1860.